

VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 728.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1877.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Aug. 11.
JAPAN—Yokohama ...	May 11	June 23	June 28*
Yedo ...	—	—	" 24*
Ozaka and Hiogo ...	—	—	" 18*
Hakodadi ...	—	—	" 13
Nagasaki ...	—	—	" 17
CHINA—Peking ...	—	—	" 16
Tien-tsin ...	—	—	" 7
Chefoo ...	—	—	" 19
New-chwang ...	Apr. 27	" 17	" 17
Tamow ...	—	—	" 7
Kin-king ...	—	—	" 24
Chin-king ...	—	—	" 23
Shanghai ...	May 11	" 29	" 26
Ningpo ...	—	—	" 23
Poochow ...	—	—	" 26
Formosa ...	—	—	" 23
Amoy ...	—	—	" 27
Swatow ...	—	—	" 28
Hong Kong ...	" 25	" 29	" 30
Canton ...	—	—	" 28
Macao ...	—	—	" 29
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	" 27
Manila ...	" 11	" 16	" 27
OCHUK-CHINA	—	—	July 2
Saigon ...	—	—	June 29
SIAM—Bangkok ...	—	—	" 26
BORNEO—	—	—	" 26
Lahuan ...	—	—	July 4
Sarawak ...	—	—	June 25
JAVA—Batavia ...	—	—	" 16
Samarang ...	—	—	July 7
Sourabaya ...	—	—	" 9
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	July 7
Singapore ...	June 8	July 7	" 9
Penang ...	" 8	" 5	" 19
CEYLON—	—	—	" 18
Galle ...	—	—	" 18
Colombo ...	—	—	" 18

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, this morning, two days in advance of its due date, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Alaska* via San Francisco, on the 7th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 27th June, Shanghai 1st, Hong Kong 7th, Singapore 15th July, which is due, via Marseilles, on Monday week, the 20th inst., left Suez on the 8th inst., two days early.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily, a temporary interruption on the land-lines of the Great Northern Company having been repaired.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamers *Ceylon* to Brindisi and Venice, and *Tekran*, to Southampton.—Lists not to hand.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, arrived at Southampton, Aug. 9.—From Yokohama: Miss A. Gilbert. From Hong Kong: Paymaster F. North, Serg. A. H. J. Estrange, Comr. H. N. Hood, Messrs. M. R. Ness and G. Clarke. From Penang: Messrs. Murray and Distant. From Galle: Capt. F. Bazley. To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Relic*, arrived July 16.—From Hong Kong: Adalge Andre, Mrs. G. Winters. From Yokohama: Mr. S. Marcus, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Mr. E. Groser, Mr. W. P. White, Mr. J. P. Struthers, Mr. R. S. Allen, Mr. W. S. Corry, Mr. Martin White, Mr. Marcus Isaac, Mr. P. Bottomby, Mr. and Mrs. Costes.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yonglose*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Schessad, C. Ferreri, G. Ughes, J. Vignano, and N. Bloom. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood, and eight Spanish missionaries. To Batavia: Mr. A. Haakman. To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C., Mr. W. L. Strachan, and Mr. J. A. Sweetnam.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Assa*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison. To Galle: Mr. Maquet.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Sept. 2.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vi et al and Agancor. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grievie.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Schlottner, Messrs. Lucraen and B anckenhagen. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Fendenberg.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhar*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Dinwiddie, R.N., Sub Lieut. J. W. Brown, Messrs. J. W. Midgley, J. P. Price, and J. Hegarty. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters. To Colombo: Mr. E. Wall, and Mr. Masters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggitt. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich, and Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: Mr. J. Trubridge.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 30.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durrant.

Per steamer *Auchises* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, August 9.—To Singapore: Mr. R. Davies, Mr. Howarth and family. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lilly and child, Miss Rogers.

Per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China*, from San Francisco, July 14.—To Yokohama: Mr. Wm. Fleiss, Mrs. M. Graham, Vicomte de Richmond, Mr. R. A. Robertson, Mr. T. Hoshi, Mr. R. Inouye. To Hong Kong: 107 Chinese in steerage.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 20th June, and we have advices via San Francisco eight days later, viz., to the 28th June. The French mail from London, May 4, arrived out on the 18th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 was received on the 23rd June.

The Yokohama papers contain a large mass of detailed telegrams concerning particular incidents connected with the civil war; but of the general drift of matters there appears still to be the same vagueness which has been complained of from the outbreak of the war, in consequence of the Government keeping back authentic intelligence. The *Japan Herald* says that little is known respecting the further progress of the insurrection. The Government telegrams report daily victories, but as these are all gained with a loss of one or two wounded on the side of the Imperialists they inspire very grave doubts as to their correctness; but victories with such small losses must be very unimportant affairs. Continued demands for more men arrive from the commanders at the seat of war, and the Government is using every effort to despatch the requisite reinforcements. To do this, however, they are obliged to violate their policy, which has been to render themselves independent of the power of the *daimio* and *shizoku*, and with this particular object in view, the degradation of the *samurai* from their position as the sole military caste in Japan was decreed, and the army was formed by a conscription amongst the *heimin* class. This army was all very well for show, but it was soon found that the men who composed it were unfitted to cope with the warlike insurgents, and in consequence the police force throughout the empire (which is chiefly composed of *samurai*) was sent to the seat of war, and its members turned into soldiers. Even this had, however, been found insufficient, and in its extremity the Government had been compelled to turn to the *samurai* for help. An effort is being made to raise 15,000 extra men of that class, and at the same time, Iwakura (the Minister next in rank to the Prime Minister) has called together the *kwazoku* (the former *daimio*) and begged them to raise 10,000 soldiers amongst their whilom clansmen. The straits to which the Government is reduced may be imagined when it is stated that Iwakura, in his address to those nobles, said "it is impossible to sit quietly, and look on, while the existence or destruction of the Government is pending."

Upon the manner in which news has been suppressed in official quarters the above-named paper remarks that the alacrity of the Government in sending telegrams of questionable veracity for publication abroad in *The Times* and other newspapers contrasts very forcibly with its anxious repression of news here. Remote Europe and America cannot discount deceptive telegrams so readily as we in Japan can do, and people

abroad are consequently more easy to be imposed on, but when it comes to be discovered that their confidence in the integrity of Government telegrams has been betrayed,—as discovered it will be in the end, when the local newspapers are received from here,—a feeling of distrust will be engendered which will not be readily allayed. As a sample of the sort of thing which is being done, we find the Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London communicating to *The Times*, on the 18th April, an official telegram about the insurrection in Kiushiu, stating that "all will soon be over." It is now nearly two months since that telegram was sent, and the war is still raging with unsubdued violence, with no immediate prospect of terminating. From information which the Government possessed at the time, as to the extent and very formidable character of the insurrection with which they had to deal, the statement that "all would soon be over" was unwarranted, as has been amply demonstrated by what has since transpired. If the object of sending these delusive telegrams abroad, with the object of getting them published in the foreign press, be to sustain Japanese credit, such a course of procedure will in the end be found to be nugatory when it is discovered that these official telegrams, authorised and sent by the Government, are unreliable. The credit of a Government is based not alone on what it does, but also on what it says. A character for integrity is acquired in various ways, and whilst it is mostly obtained with difficulty, it is easily lost. If the Government wishes itself and the country under its rule to stand well abroad, as undoubtedly it does and ought, it must be careful not to do acts which will inevitably destroy faith in its assertions and representations.

Another serious collision between the sailors on board of men-of-war has occurred in Yokohama, resulting in one killed, one dangerously, and some of the others slightly wounded. It would appear that part of the crew of the German frigate *Elizabeth*, when in Takashimacho, received what they considered a provocation from some sailors belonging to the French ironclad *Atalante*, and in consequence the men from the *Elizabeth* mustered to the number of more than sixty in Takashimacho, and armed with bamboo sticks, bottles, and knives, they attacked the few men from the *Atalante*, whom they happened to discover. In an eating house half-a-dozen Frenchmen, belonging to the band of the *Atalante*, were at table, when their room was invaded by the German sailors, who routed them, and wounded two of them in the head with bottles. Five or six French sailors, among whom was a quartermaster, were attacked in the street by a largely superior number of Germans; one of them was struck down with not less than six knife wounds, partly in the body, partly in the face, besides wounds on the skull from a bludgeon. The quartermaster was pursued up a small alley—a *cul de sac*—and there he was stabbed twice in the throat, and a third wound direct through the heart. The Municipal police, an employé of the French Consulate, and officers from the German man-of-war were soon on the spot, but not in time to prevent the fatal mischief being done. The corpse, and the severely wounded man were conveyed to the police-station, where the cuts of the latter received their first dressings from the hands of Dr. Eldridge and a surgeon from the *Elizabeth*. There was a *post mortem* examination of the corpse at the General Hospital. The wounded Frenchman was taken to the General Hospital in a very precarious state; one of his lungs is perforated, and the membrane covering the intestines has been cut, and was protruding from a wound in the abdomen. He was conscious, and said that he remembered being knocked down by blows from clubs, but was not aware that he had received any knife wounds. By last accounts, however, he was considered to be out of danger. The German frigate *Elizabeth* left on June 13 for Nagasaki. The preliminary inquiry into the affair was concluded, and resulted in four men being committed as implicated in the stabbing of the two Frenchmen. As their crime exceeds the jurisdiction of the commander, the offenders will be sent home for trial.

We take the following from the *Herald*:—

The petitions from the *Risshin-sha* and *Seikensha* (two of the societies in Tosa) have been presented, and summaries of their demands, which appear to be very moderate, have been published in the native newspapers. What ulterior steps will be taken respecting them is, as yet, unknown, but it is said that the Government has rejected them.

The Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co. have lately made several purchases of steamers, the *Candia* and *Gadshill* having changed hands, and the *Duna* is also announced as having been sold. The first-named vessel, has, however, run on a rock on her first voyage, and has sustained serious damage. She is now in dock repairing.

On the 17th June a severe gale of wind was experienced here, which caused H.M.S. *Audacious* to drag her anchor, and do some damage to the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Chiri Maru*. Whilst the vessels were in collision, the carpenter of the *Audacious* unfortunately met his death, having been crushed by an anchor which was thrown inboard. A very successful performance has been given at the theatre by the Dramatic Club of the ship, for the benefit of the family of the deceased.

The half-yearly meeting of the *Tir Suisse* was held on the 16th June.

Intelligence has been received here of the intended closing of the Yokohama Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

It may be remembered that a claim for damages arising from the paper hunts last winter was made to the English Consul here. A considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the members of the hunt to defray any damage, as, although paper hunting had gone on for years without any claims arising therefrom, it was felt that it was only justice that the farmers should not suffer from the amusements of foreigners. The claims sent in, at first moderate, increased, however, at such a preposterously absurd ratio that it was felt necessary to make a stand against them, and eventually, as will be seen by the following letter, were settled for a much smaller sum. In the face of the advice, or we might say warning, conveyed in the Consul's letter, it would, however, be folly to attempt to carry on paper hunts next winter, and the institution, if such it may be called, will, after many years' existence, fall to the ground. We regret this, as we think that arrangements, satisfactory to both foreigners and to the farmers, might have been made had the latter been a little more reasonable in their demands; as, however, this appears to be impossible, the paper hunts must give way. Meanwhile it has been suggested that it may be possible to pick out a line of country on which steeple-chases might be run, of course with the permission of the owners, making an agreement with them as to the amount to be paid for each day's run. If this could be arranged, and a suitable piece of ground procured, it would, we should think, be acceptable to the members of the hunt.

British Consulate,

Kanagawa, June 11, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I beg to inform you that I have received a further communication from the *Kenrei* on the subject of the paper hunts, and the alleged damage to the crops in this neighbourhood. The last sum of 65 yen 76 sen paid by you through me is now received, together with the 34 yen 24 sen already paid in satisfaction of the three claims made in respect to paper hunts held during the season 1876-1877. The *Kenrei*, in writing to me, says that "though this amount is short of the sum sought in compensation, the claim is abandoned, and the balance no longer claimed." He goes on to say, however, that it is earnestly requested that in future no injury may be done to cultivated land, and that the members of the hunt be requested to abstain altogether from riding across cultivated land.

In view of the persistent opposition to the paper hunts, and the *Kenrei's* appeal to me in support of the representations of the farmers, it is my duty to caution you and others of the paper hunt club, being British subjects, against giving further cause of complaint by farmers or private individuals owning ground in the neighbourhood. Not only will the Japanese seek their remedy, if the offence is repeated, by actions for trespass, but they may be prompted to forcibly resist any intrusion on their grounds, not to mention the ill-feeling created, and which I am by all means desirous of avoiding its being directed against my own countrymen.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. Cope, Esq.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Consul.

A fire broke out on the 20th June, about 9 P.M., in the malting house of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, on lot No. 68 Bluff, formerly "Hegt's Brewery." Malting was going on at the time, and through the negligence of the watchman the malt caught fire, but an alarm was quickly given, and the fire would probably have been soon extinguished if the pump of the deep well on the premises had not broken down at the very first attempt to draw water by it. To obtain water, it therefore became necessary to post engines half way down the hill to Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's brewery in order to pump water from their pond up to the burning house. Thus the fire had time to spread, which, however, thanks to the wood-work being saturated with steam from the malting process, it did but slowly. The combined efforts of the native fire brigades, of some of the foreign firemen, and of a detachment of sailors from the *Audacious*, succeeded in confining the fire to the malting house and the large adjoining building, the roof of which was much damaged. The fire was entirely extinguished about eleven o'clock. The property belongs to Mr. Hegt, and is insured, under certain conditions, in the Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company. The damage, in any case, is not expected to exceed more than \$1,000 or \$1,200.

On the 27th June a petition to H.B.M.'s Court, Kanagawa, from Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, Director of the M.B.M.S.S. Company, claiming \$7,000 damages for injuries sustained by the company's steamer *Chiri Maru* in Yokohama harbour on the 11th of that month, was served upon Captain Colomb, commander of H.M.'s ship *Audacious*. The case came on before Mr. Acting Law Secretary Wilkinson, and the Court was occupied for some time with some lengthened arguments upon demurrer, on the grounds—first, that the petition did not specify any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement; and second, that the Court had no jurisdiction over the defendant in respect of the matters alleged in the petition. The demurrers were, however, overruled, and the case was proceeding when the mail left.

With reference to the Silk market a correspondent writes:—The new season opened on the 18th June with the arrival of forty-five bales hanks. The quality is decidedly better than the silk of last year, and much greater care has been bestowed upon its manipulation. This parcel of forty-five bales was at once disposed of at \$550 to \$570, prices somewhat in excess of the

anticipations of the producers. A further supply of about 160 bales has since arrived, confirming the estimate of quality; but the very discouraging news from Europe prevented any movement in the market except at a material reduction on the prices paid for first parcel; dealers finding foreigners indisposed to continue business unless at a reduction, held off for a day or two, but eventually yielded, and the balance of 160 bales was sold on the 27th at a decline of about \$60 to 70 per picul. The quantity of the new crop will depend entirely upon the price and demand. All accounts agree in stating the cocoons to be plentiful; but that the quantity of silk will not be so large in proportion to the yield of last year. If prices continue on their present basis natives will consume a quantity of silk for home purposes, and so reduce the marketable supply. About 1,350 bales of old silk remain unsold, and of new a further lot may arrive at any moment. The requirements of the people for imported goods are pressing; but as they depend upon the proceeds of silk to enable them to make purchases it is not at all improbable a further fall in silk quotations will take place during the next few weeks, unless an encouraging telegram should arrive from London or Lyons, in which case a sudden advance would be inevitable.

TOKIO.

The *Tokio Times* has the following comments upon the aspect of the civil war. They are of the more significance in a paper which is known to lean strongly towards the Government:—

That the protracted conflict in Kinsiu has severely taxed the resources and the energies of the Government no person affects to doubt. That it will continue to cause untold hardships and embarrassments for some time to come is equally apparent. The unexpectedness of the outbreak, the treacherous ingenuity with which it had been secretly organised, and the shameful falsehoods by which its leader had diverted attention from his sanguinary designs all combined to render the task of the constituted authorities one of singular and painful difficulty. It is freely confessed that they were not prepared for the catastrophe. Sharing the misplaced confidence of nearly the whole nation, they had never believed it possible that the man whose name had been identified with the highest principles of loyalty and honour could be engaged in a traitor's despicable work. The cunning of conspiracy and low intrigue was believed to be wholly foreign to his nature. His plans were laid with all the advantage of absolute immunity from suspicion. He knew that his strength rested in the reputation for purity and integrity which he had fraudulently worn for years, with the sole view of turning it to base uses at the end. There was never a Government more completely misled and deceived. Taken by surprise, they found themselves confronted by a danger never contemplated, to oppose which no ordinary exertions would suffice. As soon as the situation was fairly realised, they sprang to meet it with spirit and alacrity. The sacrifices imposed upon them have been great, but not greater than the necessities of the occasion demanded, and the untiring labour of three months has been required to throw the rebel organisation into the condition of confusion in which it now stands, and from which it cannot hope to recover.

From first to last there has fortunately been no sense of insecurity and no doubt as to the final triumph of order on the part of the national rulers. Notwithstanding the scores of calumnies that have been circulated to the contrary, there has not been a moment of irresolution. The duty of the Government, however difficult, was plain. To have wavered for an instant would have been to throw the empire into anarchy. It was imperative that no cost and no amount of sacrifice should be shrunk from to quell this latest and most formidable endeavour to destroy the peace and prosperity of the land. Better the loss of myriads of lives and the outflow of every fragment of treasure than a relapse into the national degradation that a successful rebellion would bring. Suffering, devastation and penury might come, but the dignity and independence of the empire should be preserved. But with a surrender to the menaces of an army of banditti, the last pages of Japan's history would be turned. It was a question of the life or death of the nation.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hioغو News* says:—

Perhaps not the smallest of the evils for which the present rebellion has to be thanked is the cessation—temporary only, no doubt—of railway construction, more particularly the postponement of the short extension, so much desired, between Kioto and Otsu. It would seem, however, that long before this rebellion broke out and brought that, amongst other consequences in its train, the authorities of Kioto Fu and Shiga Ken must have decided upon making a really good road from Kioto to the shores of Lake Biwa, for on walking between Kioto and Otsu we found that what used to be, proportionately to the amount of traffic it had to carry, the worst road probably in Japan, had been converted into what we have little doubt is one of the very best. The only road that we have seen of the same quality is the new road to the Ikuno silver mines, and that is only eighteen feet wide throughout, whereas the Otsu road,

we should say, is at no point less than that, and is oftener thirty feet, particularly at the Kioto end of it. Inquiries we have since made have elicited that the steepest gradient is now 1 in 30, which has been obtained by making a cutting twelve feet deep where the road used to be the steepest. Six thousand yards of the Kioto end have been made at the sole expense of the Kioto Fu, and have cost about yen 35,000—or rather will have cost that when completely finished, as yen 29,500 have been already spent, and there is work yet to be done which will cost about yen 5,000 more. This section has been principally under the direction of two young men who were educated at the Government expense, one in England and the other in America, and is, as far as we may judge, a fine piece of work. The Otsu section has been done at the expense of the Shiga Ken, but the only special information we have about it is that more clay and less stone has been used in its construction than in that of the other part. It is much the pleasanter travelling of the two at present, as the stones used for macadamising by the Kioto people have been in some instances too large, and we doubt whether those portions of the road will ever present the surface that they ought until they have had another top-dressing. We understand that a tax will be levied on all vehicles to cover expenses. It is quite clear that within the last few years intelligent men of Japan have recognised the enormous advantages, commercially and politically, of good roads over bad ones; and we hope that before long the Ikuno and Otsu enterprises will prove to have been but the first steps in a system which shall gradually embrace the whole empire.

A case of assault took place on the Concession, which is worth recording as the first instance of Japanese attacking a Chinese policeman since the latter have been employed by the Municipal Council. Four men, who had apparently been employed on the new building on No. 4, were out in the street, perfectly naked, when one of the Chinese constables moved along to the gate of the public park to see, as usual, that the tea-firing people on leaving work did not convert that place into a robing ground. The four men came out at the same time, and attacked the constable, who, notwithstanding that a foreigner was able to render some assistance, was rather roughly handled, but succeeded in arresting one of the four, who was immediately handed over to the Japanese police. We most sincerely trust the native authorities will see the advisability of administering some very sharp punishment in the case, as this kind of thing—open and premeditated defiance of the law—must be put a stop to at once.

CHINA.

CHEFOO.

The *North China Herald* publishes the following extract from a letter lately addressed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shantung to his Superior in Rome, acknowledging the aid which has been sent by the foreign residents in China for the famine stricken population. The letter is addressed to the Superior-General of the Franciscans, to which Order the Roman Missionaries in Shantung belong.

After describing the ravages caused by the famine, Bishop Cosi writes:—

"In the midst of such harrowing trials God never fails to help and console those who trust in him. Really, when we found ourselves in the greatest misery, and when we had no other means to help the famished but the trust in God, on a sudden his providence came to our relief. Generous Englishmen and others in the seaports, knowing the great distress of the Shantung people, by the means of the Press, appealed so warmly, so earnestly to the public generosity that abundant alms came pouring in. Of these, the Shanghai Relief Committee, through the English and French Consuls at Chefoo, and Messrs. Fergusson and Cornabé, assigned a good part to be distributed to the famished by me and my priests.

"I have received several letters from the Missionaries giving me the consoling news that, with the generous alms sent by the Europeans from the seaports, not only the Christians, but many pagans also have been, and are daily, saved from death by starvation.

"I cannot adequately praise the good heart of Englishmen. Certainly, on account of their Christian philanthropy, they have a great merit before God. I beg of you to unite your prayers with ours that the Almighty may send down abundant blessings over our great benefactors."

HANKOW.

The *Shanghai Courier* hears from Wuchang that the authorities are employing the soldiers during their leisure in constructing a harbour of refuge for junks on the side of the river opposite to the Hankow settlement. If this work is not slurred over, as too many public works in China are apt to be, it will prove a great boon to the boating population during the summer months, when, owing to the frequent freshets and the violence of the current, the mouth of the Han river becomes a very dangerous anchorage.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 24th June; the French mail from London, May 4, was received on the 17th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 arrived out on the 20th June.

A very important letter has been addressed by Mr. F. B. Johnson, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, to Messrs. A. Michie, J. Swire, and F. D. Barnes (who represent the Chamber here), embodying the views which the Committee in Shanghai entertain with respect to the Chefoo Convention. The letter states:—

The Convention is divided into three sections relating to—

First.—A settlement of the Yunnan case.

Secondly.—Official intercourse.

Thirdly.—Trade.

Yunnan Outrage.—With the purely political part of the Convention comprised within the first and second sections, the settlement of which must have been governed by considerations with which the Committee is of necessity imperfectly acquainted, I do not propose to deal. I may, however, when expressing the extreme regret of the Committee that it has not been deemed politic to insist upon the punishment of those concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Margary, take occasion to remark that, as the persons responsible for that foul outrage are understood to be officials in high place, this illustration of the perfidious character of the Chinese Government fully justifies the objection which this Chamber has invariably urged to any reliance being placed on the assurances and engagements of the native authorities unless accompanied by substantial guarantees.

Indemnity.—The fifth clause of the first section fixes the amount of indemnity to the families of the officers killed in Yunnan, and "on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, at Tls. 200,000."

The Committee being unable to form an estimate of the amount of the private claims preferred by British merchants and registered in the various Consulates, is not in a position to say whether or not the money agreed to be paid will cover such claims.

If, however, the payment of the indemnity is understood, as the clause referring to it may be taken to mean, to be a condonation for, and satisfaction of, all illegal imposts upon British trade from the commencement of intercourse until now, and to be a bar politically to any complaints against the Chinese Government in respect to such imposts, then I feel no hesitation on behalf of the Chamber in entering a protest against the altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory character of the proposed settlement.

Administration of Justice.—The second section, although headed "official intercourse," deals in its 2nd and 3rd clauses with the far more serious question of the administration of justice. The Committee fears that the subsidiary manner in which the clauses relating to the measures needed for the reform of the Mixed Courts are introduced into this section will lead the natives to believe that the tendency of the Chinese mind to regard a breach of ceremonial as a matter of greater concern than a miscarriage of justice is in harmony with Western ideas.

In place of a vague engagement, not binding in point of time, on the part of the Tsung-li Yamén, to discuss the necessary measures to be adopted, the Committee would have been pleased to see a definite agreement arrived at with regard to the character of the reforms to be instituted—to find, in fact, provision made as well for the promulgation of a Code of Rules to govern the practice in the Mixed Courts as for the appointment of native functionaries, furnished with powers of independent jurisdiction to preside over them. The Committee believes that elaborate proposals of this nature for Sir Thomas Wade's consideration have been ready to his hand in the portfolios of more than one of the able Consular Assessors who have had wide experience of the evils of the present system.

Trade.—The third section relates to Trade; and is chiefly concerned with arrangements for opening new ports, and the settlement of the long vexed question of Inland Taxation.

Opening of New Ports.—With regard to the arrangement for the opening of two ports on the Yangtze, two on the coast, and certain points for landing cargo on the Great River, which in the opinion of the Committee forms the one valuable stipulation of the whole Convention, I have to remark that this measure involves a renunciation and practical condemnation of the policy towards China announced some years ago by H.B.M. Government.

In a minute on the subject of the revision of the Tientsin Treaty, published about the year 1868, the Board of Trade declared that H.M. Government did not want any more ports opened, and confirmed the opinion expressed some time previously by Lord Russell, when Foreign Secretary, that it was desirable to diminish the points of contact between Chinese and foreigners.

The Committee welcomes with great satisfaction the retraction of an ill-advised policy, which it believes has been in no small degree responsible for the troubles and disasters which have occurred in the relations between foreigners and Chinese during late years. Instead of assuming that foreign intercourse with China is an evil which requires to be guarded against, the

Convention now virtually acknowledges that it is a good which requires to be cultivated, and the Committee considers that the recognition of this principle is a great step gained.

The Committee, however, is of opinion that it would have been a much more convenient arrangement if, in addition to the clauses providing for the opening of special ports, a stipulation had been made under which, in future, foreign trade might be admitted to any ports and places at which, by common consent, the respective Governments would arrange to appoint Consular and Custom House officials.

Inland Taxation.—The question of Inland Taxation is one which has been discussed for many years past without being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and I must be pardoned for entering at some length into a consideration of its difficulties.

Imports.—The Tientsin Treaty secures the right of British goods, as such, to exemption from inland taxation on payment of a fixed charge in addition to the import dues, but the regulations provided by Rule 7 of the "Tariff Rules" attached to the Treaty, under which exemption certificates are issued, are incomplete, and are specially defective in making provision for British subjects only to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Chinese authorities were led by this defect to draw a distinction between foreign goods the property of British subjects and goods which, though of foreign origin, have passed into the hands of the Chinese. The whole inland trade being practically under native control, the transit clauses of the Treaty became thus for a lengthened period nearly a dead letter, excepting at places where foreigners were found to make false declarations as to the ownership of goods, in consideration of small fees.

Lekin.—Referring to the difficulties which have also arisen with regard to the levy of Lekin, after explaining the nature of the tax the Chairman observes that it is clear that the tax is either an additional import duty, in which case, as regards goods of foreign origin, it is illegal; or it is an inland duty, and in that case comes within the scope of the commutation clause of the Treaty.

He goes on to say:—

The committee sees no insuperable difficulty in framing rules which would at once protect the revenue and promote the interests of trade if only the principle laid down by Art. 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin be frankly recognised by the Imperial Government.

That principle involved—

1st.—The freedom from further taxation of goods of foreign origin on payment at the time of importation of the tariff import duty, and, on being passed into the interior, of a commutation of all inland dues fixed at one-half the import duty.

2nd.—The right of foreign merchants to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a commutation tax (fixed at one-half the export duty), and the export duty.

With regard to the 1st proposition, it may be remarked:—

(a)—It was obviously intended by the Treaty that the freedom from taxation stipulated for should apply to the goods, not to the ownership of them. This principle has been accepted by the Chefoo Convention.

(b)—The settlement by treaty of a fixed import duty implies that no further duty shall be levied at the port of importation.

The Convention however limits the area of immunity to the foreign settlement at each port, and by thus virtually acknowledging the right of the authorities to tax the goods after they have left the importers' hands, and while they remain in the port, leaves the operation of the exemption clause of the Treaty incomplete, and to a great extent renders it ineffective.

(c)—The goods being freed from further impost at the port of entry, all inland dues may be commuted by a fixed payment. This privilege must be understood to be subject to reasonable limitations. Immunity from taxation under it seems naturally to cease when the goods become separated from the transit pass which is the evidence that the commutation tax has been paid. That is to say, so long as the transit pass attaches to the goods, no matter where found, or in whose hands they may be, they are freed from taxation. Deprived of the protection of the pass by distribution, the several packages, or contents of one package, as the case may be, become liable to ordinary local dues.

Neither the Treaty nor the Convention defines the limits of the operation of exemption certificates, and they are in that respect incomplete documents.

As regards the second proposition:—

(a)—It is most desirable that the principle should be recognised in the case of exports as well as of imports, that it is to the trade and not to any special class of traders that privileges of exemption from taxation should be accorded. Natives and foreigners alike should have the right to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a fixed commutation tax.

The Treaty unfortunately limits the privilege to British subjects, and the Convention confirms this invidious distinction.

(b)—As security for the revenue that the produce brought down under transit pass will be exported, it is only necessary to provide that payment of transit duty and export duty be made

together, or bonds for the same be taken, when exemption certificates are applied for.

To render the rules effective, it is indispensable that they be enforced by an Imperial notification couched in precise and unambiguous terms.

With reference to opium the letter says:—The 3rd clause of section 3 in the Convention deals with inland taxation on opium, and it is necessary that the committee should point out clearly the serious consequences which the acceptance by the British Government of the concession proposed by this clause would involve.

By the Treaty of Tientsin opium is specially excepted from the benefit of the arrangement under which inland taxation on imports generally may be commuted by a fixed payment. After the opium leaves the possession of the importer, the Chinese Government in theory are at liberty to tax it to any extent they please. But in practice the power to impose inland duties is limited by the operations of the native smuggler, and the higher the tax the greater the premium upon evasion.

Clause 3, which is intended to enable the Chinese Government to levy, before the opium is removed from the control of the Customs, and without limit, inland dues as an addition to the tariff import duty, would prevent evasion, and virtually place in a very large measure the control of the Indian opium revenue in the hands of the Chinese.

This is not a question which concerns the cause of temperance, but is simply one as to whether the production of opium in India shall be discouraged by a premium being offered for the growth of the poppy plant in this country over which its cultivation is rapidly extending.

If this clause be agreed to, the Chinese will have it in their power by the imposition of heavy duties to extinguish the Indian trade, and it is for H.M. Government to decide whether they will permit the Tientsin Treaty to be modified in order to promote such a result.

The letter concludes by suggesting that the convention should have made some stipulations with regard to the establishment of bonded warehouses; the introduction of a Chinese currency and the conservancy of the rivers and harbours.

Beyond this there is but little local news in the Shanghai papers by the present mail. The most interesting item is with reference to the waterworks scheme, in regard to which the Municipal Ministers mention that the Health Officer has been asked to report again upon the water at the various sources from which it has been suggested to draw supplies. In regard to this the *Daily News* says:—We hardly imagine that any very serious alteration can have taken place since the last reports were obtained; but the matter has been pending so long that we presume the Council think it well to start afresh.

With reference to the Report lately drawn up regarding the means of egress from public buildings in Shanghai, the Temperance Society have stated their willingness to avail themselves of the suggestions in regard to their Hall. It is, however, in the native theatres that the chief danger lies.

The *Herald* prints a rather curious document, of which a correspondent has sent a translation. It is a report by a late Taoutai of a treaty port, of an interview with the two Empresses, written down immediately after the event. The Empress mother appears to have been the questioner, and displays a shrewd knowledge of current events. It is gratifying to learn that the foreigners at — are reasonable, and that there is at least one district in China where no tail-cutting took place, and where the prefects and magistrates act uprightly and obey the law. The Empress evidently acquaints herself beforehand with the personal career of those who are about to be presented, or she would not have known how to put the questions she did about her present visitor's services. Her asking about foreigners immediately after she had been asking about "sectarian" rebels seems to show some association in the Imperial mind between the two; and the use of the word "sectarian," with the Taoutai's reply, shows that the late paper-man mania was regarded as connected with some religious sect.

The *Courier* says:—

We learn that a woman has been recently exposed in a cangue at the Mixed Court for a breach of Municipal regulations. Without calling in question the wisdom of the regulation we need only say that the subject has been one of much comment amongst the native population, to whom such a sight is apparently unprecedented—Chinese practice in this matter at least protecting the weaker sex.

NINGPO.

The celebrated bridge of boats has been sold to the Chinese Government for Tls. 16,000. The money had not been paid, but it was expected the matter would be settled on the return of the Taoutai in a few days.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following news:—

It is rumoured that the two disgraced members of the local Foreign Board who were convicted of having entered into fraudulent contracts on account of the Provincial Government are about to be executed; the Peking authorities—to whom the

case was referred on appeal—having decided that the capital punishment adjudged shall be enforced.

Chen Taoutai, late President of the Tung Shiang-chu, and the officials chiefly concerned in the recent arrest of ex-pilot Porter, has, we hear, rather spoilt his case against "Po, the great American Police Superintendent." Porter was charged, it will be remembered, amongst other alleged offences, with having extorted money from the inhabitants of several fishing villages. It seems that these villagers sent a petition to Chen Taoutai shortly after Porter's arrest, in which they clearly exonerated Porter from the charge of having levied black mail on their fishing-grounds. We now learn that this petition was pigeon-holed by the worthy Taoutai for several weeks, until at last, Porter having been discharged, nothing could be gained by a continued suppression of the document.

On the 20th inst. a public meeting was held at the Club, "to consider the best steps to be taken to induce the native authorities to dredge the river, stop the discharge of ballast from junks, and other precautions towards keeping the channel of the river clear. Mr. W. Paterson occupied the chair, and in the course of a few introductory remarks reminded the meeting that the present was a most appropriate time to again bring forward this important and ever-recurring question. They had all witnessed the havoc caused by the inundation then subsiding. Some of them had suffered losses in consequence, while all had experienced great inconvenience. Ting Futai would, he had no doubt, be ready to consider any practical suggestions they might be prepared to offer through their Consuls; and if his Excellency would not take the matter in hand, there was scarcely a Chinese official in the Empire that would lend an ear to the matter. The Chairman concluded by suggesting the election of a committee, to be empowered to inquire into the condition of the river, the causes of these annual floods, and to prepare a memorial on behalf of the foreign community for presentation to the Chinese Authorities through the Foreign Consuls. A committee of six was accordingly appointed; and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A meeting of the Foreign Community was convened by the Consuls on the 19th June—"to consider the expediency of inaugurating measures for the temporary relief of natives suffering from the inundation." The meeting was held at the Club, and Mr. Sinclair, H.B.M.'s Consul, occupied the chair. The Chairman, after setting forth the object of the meeting, briefly stated that he had that day received information from the Chinese authorities to the effect that there was great distress in the city and suburbs; but that beyond this bare fact he was not advised. The Chairman concluded by calling upon the Rev. S. L. Baldwin to address the meeting. Mr. Baldwin said that he had that day traversed the southern suburb and the neighbourhood of the South Gate of the city, and could testify to the existence of great misery and suffering. Thousands of people were reduced to absolute poverty and starvation, and while the Chinese authorities were doing all that they could towards the relief of the sufferers, he felt assured that much might be done through the aid of the foreign community. Mr. Galton then proposed that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinclair, De Lano, Ristelhueber, Leith, Young, and Dr. Osgood, be appointed to inquire into the subject, and to devise such measures as might seem advisable. Dr. Beaumont suggested that delay in such a case would be undesirable—while the Committee were deliberating, people might be starving, and it would therefore be better, he thought, to start a subscription in the room, and commence administering relief at once. Mr. Sheppard was of the same opinion, and this amendment was finally incorporated with the original proposition. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 30th June; the French mail from London, May 18, arrived out on the 24th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 25 was received on the 29th June.

There has not been much news of general interest since the departure of the last mail. The public are apparently still somewhat impatient at the suspension by the Governor of the sentence of flogging a Wongapo, who has again brought himself into notice by giving great trouble to the Jail authorities. As is natural to a scoundrel of the Apo class, he waxes fat and kicks in return for lenience displayed towards him. This worthy nearly succeeded in breaking out of his cell; and it has been found advisable to appoint a Commission (consisting of Messrs. Russell and Stewart) to inquire into the circumstances of the affair. The prisoner complained of continual ill-treatment in Jail.

A portrait of the late Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, has been painted by a local amateur, Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, and a subscription list opened in order to secure it and place it in the Town Hall was rapidly filled up. The list embraces names from nearly all the various classes of society, as well as several nationalities which make up this cosmopolitan community; and the impromptu manner in which the idea suggested by the local journals was acted upon, together with the rapidity with which the sub-

scription list was filled up, show the friendly remembrance which is generally entertained towards Sir Arthur, the late Governor.

From the *China Mail* we take the following items:—The recent arrival in Hong Kong of an Annamese gun-vessel, with a large sum of money and a valuable cargo, is by no means an insignificant sign of enterprise on the part of those concerned; and it would not be objected to, we fancy, were the King of Annam to favour our port with a monthly or quarterly experiment of a like kind. It would tend to bring "grist to the mill," at all events; and the machinery, &c., required by his Majesty might be supplied from this port. A contract has, indeed, been made between the King of Annam and Mr. Dunphy (formerly of the Novelty Iron Works, New York and Hong Kong), for the construction of a marine boiler for one of the Annamese gun-vessels; and we trust this is only the commencement of a considerable business connection between Hong Kong and Annam.

A complicated question of international law cropped up at the Police Court in reference to the *quasi* man-of-war character of the Annamese vessel now in the harbour of this colony. A Chinaman applied for a summons for assault against an Annamese on board, and it was granted, owing partly to some misunderstanding. The complainant was erroneously understood to have applied against a Chinaman who did not belong to the vessel, but who happened to be on board. The man went on board to buy cow-hides, and a dispute arose as to price, which led to the assault. The vessel is a Government vessel; but she came here on a commercial expedition, bringing cargo here to sell and taking back imports to Annam. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate granted the summons, but although service was duly made, the defendant did not appear. The Magistrate hesitated now to take further proceedings until the question of the vessel's status was settled by the Government, to whom the matter had been reported. This reference would have been unnecessary had the case of "*Landstein v. the King of Annam*" been allowed to proceed to its legitimate end, instead of being compromised, for the *Dang Wee* formed the bone of contention in that famous suit.

The s.s. *Sunda*, which arrived here on 28th June with the mails from Yokohama, was caught in a typhoon on the 24th. She left Yokohama on the 20th, and experienced moderate and fine weather up to noon of the 23rd, when the sky became overcast, with rain, and a light E.S.S., breeze. The wind gradually increased, and at 4 p.m. it was blowing a strong breeze with a high confused swell. At half-past nine heavy rollers were observed coming up from S.S.E., and the weather was very ominous, everything indicating the approach of a typhoon from the S.E., travelling westward. The hatches were battened down and the boats cleared ready for lowering in case of need, the wind and sea rapidly increasing, with a rapidly falling barometer. At eleven p.m. the vessel was brought head to sea, and at midnight the barometer registered 29.59, still falling rapidly. The wind and sea continued to increase with violent gusts. At four a.m. the gale had visibly increased, the squalls being much more frequent, and the sea much more irregular and running at times in tremendous pyramidal masses. The *Sunda* behaved admirably, and although heeling over considerably during the strength of the squalls, she shipped very little heavy water, but was enveloped in a continuous sheet of blinding spray. The gale had reached its height between 6 and 8 a.m. of the 24th, the reading of the barometer then being 29.00, but at nine o'clock it had risen four tenths. The centre of the gale was supposed to have passed the *Sunda* at 6 a.m. Shortly before noon, owing to the heavy seas repeatedly striking the port davits, they unshipped, and the boat was smashed to pieces and washed away. At noon the weather showed signs of moderating, and at midnight the weather was again fine with a fresh breeze blowing. The *Sunda's* position at noon of the 23rd (by account) was lat. 29° 50' N. and long. 126° 47' E., and at noon of the 24th (also by account) lat. 29° 17' N. and long. 125° 25' E., Turnabout Island bearing S. 51° W. 370 miles. Although the *Sunda* has escaped any serious damage we shall not be surprised to learn that others have been less fortunate.

The promoters of the Anti-Opium Society will be glad to learn that the Emperor of China has issued an Edict prohibiting opium smoking throughout the country, particularly among officials, scholars and the soldiery. The Edict was issued at the instance of H.E. Kwoh Sung Tao and his colleague, Envoys to Great Britain. It commands Generals, Governors-General and Governors in the various provinces to draw up regulations, adapted to local circumstances, for carrying out this prohibition, which is to take effect three years hence; meantime the smokers are, we suppose, expected to give up the bad habit. What practical effect this measure may have remains to be seen.

A Chinese giant, said to be taller than Chang, is now being exhibited in Hong Kong, and will shortly start on a tour round the world.

A correspondent writes as follows:—From all that I can see I cannot think that our new Governor is likely to give much satisfaction. The remarks made about him in Parliament and the manner in which the whole community here protested against the very suggestion of the changes which he is said to have pro-

posed seem somewhat to have quieted him down, but I fear this will be only for a time. It must, however, in fairness, be borne in mind that he suffers somewhat from coming after so very popular a man as Sir Arthur Kennedy, as, certainly in my experience in China, with the exception of the late Vice-Consul Markham, of Shanghai, I have never known a public man so universally liked and respected as Sir Arthur Kennedy. That this was the case is sufficient in itself to show that a reasonable and fair desire to assist the native population, and to do ample justice to them will not give rise to any undue opposition on the part of the community here. Sir Arthur was eminently just in his instincts; and, from his desire to deal in an even spirit with all classes of the community, he went, perhaps, farther, in many respects, than people out here were quite prepared to consider wise. But it was evident all through that he did so with the simple intention of doing what was right, and was not actuated by any strong preconceived opinions, such as seems to be the case with Mr. Pope Hennessy. This place is too small for any one to amuse himself by putting "hobbies" into execution, and the chief qualities really required in a governor are common-sense and moderation.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 29, 1877.

It appears from the *Peking Gazette*, which has just reached my hands, that the Emperor has, during the past few weeks, being much occupied in calling several mandarins to account for their malpractices. Thus, on the 29th of April last he dismissed from his service not less than twenty-two officials of various grades of rank, on account of charges which had been preferred and proved against them. Of these twenty-two delinquents, four, at the time in question, were holding appointments under his Imperial Majesty in this southern province of Kwang-tung, or Canton. Again, on the 5th ult., he sent into banishment two brigadier Tartar generals, who are named respectively Khat-i-huung-ngaak, and I-laak-woh-poo. These high military officers were, it appears, guilty of insubordination when at war with rebellious clans at Kom-suh. The former has been sent as an exile to the province of Tokien, and the latter in the same capacity to this province. These degraded officers have had tickets of leave granted to them. They dare not, however, on any account cross the frontiers of the provinces to which as exiles they have been sent. Moreover, they are obliged to report themselves at frequent intervals to the properly constituted authorities. Let me also add that criminals undergoing punishments of this nature, if without private means, have to work for or beg their daily bread. But again, a Mandarin named Weng-chaong, who was prefect of Fuung-tien-ye-chow, has been dismissed the Imperial service, and had all his property confiscated, owing to his having exacted from the people residing in his prefecture a higher rate of taxes than the law appointed. Moreover, his wife and children have been seized in obedience to Imperial commands, and will be held as hostages until a full restitution has been made to the injured inhabitants of the prefecture by their late rapacious and covetous ruler. Proclamations have recently been posted on the walls of the streets of Peking and Tien-tsin calling upon the people not to attend theatres or other places of amusement, as the days of mourning for the late Emperor have not yet been completed. These proclamations have been issued in the name of a high official, who is named Lau-sik-kum. It would appear from these official warnings that the citizens of the respective cities of Peking and Tien-tsin had entertained a desire to reopen their places of entertainment before the appointed time. At Canton the usual military examinations are now being held. The candidates for the first grade of military rank are numerous. Those who obtain the highest marks for their skill as "foot" or "horse" archers, and for the ease and grace with which they raise heavy weights from the ground, are admitted to the degree. In my last communication I informed you that the Cantonese had latterly been much occupied in celebrating certain important festivals, or anniversaries. On Saturday last, the 23rd instant, they were again similarly employed. The festival in question was in honour of Kwan-tai, the God of War, a deity who holds one of the most exalted positions in the Chinese Pantheon. On the morning of this anniversary at an early hour all the high civil and military authorities of the city, each wearing his robes of State, repaired to a Government temple, which stands in honour of Kwan-tai, in the street called Yuuk-in-fong, and there paid homage to the idol. Though there was not an entire suspension of business throughout the city, the shops being open, there was, nevertheless, on the part of the general public, much holiday-making. Indeed, it seems to me that the Chinese, though they have no weekly Sabbath, have more days of rest from labour than the inhabitants of any other country. This statement will, perhaps, become evident when I assert that their festivals are very numerous, and that on the occasion of their celebration there is, more or less, a great relaxation on the part of tradesmen and artificers of all kinds from ordinary toil. Few people know so well as the Chinese that

Quod caret alterna requie, durable non est; or, in other words, that the thing which lacketh rest cannot endure.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 7th July; the French mail from London, June 1, was received on the 30th June, and the following P. and O. mail of 8th June arrived out on the 7th July. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:-

The interval has been again a very quiet one, and there have been but few incidents to note in our small local affairs, and none of much importance.

Mr. Justice Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., arrived here on the 30th June, and has gone at once into harness as Acting Judge of the Supreme Court. His Honour leaves for Malacca immediately, and will thence proceed to Penang, to take up the threads of business there. Mr. Phillips, it is said, will not remain long in the Straits, and as Acting Chief Justice Mr. Ford's health is failing, and he only awaits the arrival of Sir Thomas Sidgreaves to go on leave, our prospects with regard to our Judges can hardly be said to be bright. There must be some evil influence at the Colonial-office which prevents permanent appointments from being made of three Judges, and it would be interesting to trace that influence to its source.

The *Government Gazette* contains a notification of the appointment of Mr. I. Swinburne Bond, one of the leading lawyers of the place, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. The appointment is an undeniably good one, Mr. Bond being both popular for his courteous manner and respected for his ability, but the announcement was rather a surprise, partly and mainly on account of the secrecy about it, which is, however, characteristic of H.E. the Administrator, and partly from the general expectation that some of the old members of Council, two of whom are here at present, would have resumed office. Our Penang friends will, doubtless, be well-pleased, as their interests are sure to be well looked after by Mr. Bond, and Singapore is indebted to Mr. Bond for not allowing his professional avocations to interfere with his duties as a good citizen.

The Municipality has been strengthened by the appointment as Commissioner of Mr. M. F. DeSouza, an old and respected resident, who makes the place his home. In connection with Municipal matters also, it is so far satisfactory to be able to state that the Water Works have progressed so far that portions of the town are now supplied with water from the reservoir, the temporary pumping engine sending a supply as far as the Sepoy Lines, and at a pressure of 50 feet.

The result of two meetings of the Executive Council has been allowed to transpire. They were held on the 21st and 22nd June. At the first meeting amended Port Rules and Regulations were approved, and, amongst other matters, the fares for passenger boats plying in harbour, as well as cargo boats, were definitely fixed, as they have been in Penang for some time, but not here. This is a very useful executive measure, and one that has been long needed. At the second meeting some regulations were passed for the appointment of a Loan Committee in connection with the Savings Bank.

On the morning of the 3rd July the Siamese barque *Soo Tek Seng*, with some 200 Chinese passengers on board and a cargo of Mangrove bark and tin, was discovered to be on fire in the harbour. Happily, assistance was promptly rendered, the passengers were saved, and the barque was beached at Tanjong Rhoo, and the fire mastered. It is feared that her bulwarks are totally destroyed, but the cargo, it is believed, will not be materially damaged. The *Soo Tek Seng* belongs to a firm of Siamese merchants in Tongkah.

The Spanish steamer *Gloria*, of the Olano Larrinaga line, wrecked on one of the Natunas group of islands on the 30th May, has been abandoned as a total wreck, and on the 5th July the wreck was put up at auction here, when a Kongsee of speculators bought the hulk for \$10,000 and the cargo for \$2,100.

A good deal of rain has fallen during the fortnight, and the weather, although cool, has been rather unpleasant.

H.M.S. *Growler* has returned from her cruise to Labuan, and now represents H.M. Navy at this port.

The following new Notifications appear in the *Government Gazette*:-

Mr. C. W. Sneyd Kynnersley acts in Penang as Superintendent of Prisons, vice Hon. H. Plunket. Mr. A. P. Talbot acts as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Penang.

Mr. W. H. Wormsley, Deputy Coroner, has been appointed Coroner, Province Wellesley, vice Captain F. C. Annesley.

Dr. A. J. M. Bentley is to act as Colonial Surgeon, Singapore, in place of Dr. Hampshire, absent on leave.

Messrs. James Graham, Matthew Little, and H. W. Uloth, have become Trustees of the Savings Bank.

The average note circulation of the Banks in June was as follows:- Oriental Bank, \$218,525; Chartered Bank, \$576,200; Mercantile Bank, \$403,015.

PENANG.

The present mail brings advices extending to the 9th July. The P. and O. mail from London June 8 arrived out on the 5th July.

We learn from the *Penang Gazette* that a meeting of the Penang Association was held on the 14th July, when there were present-Messrs. Vermont (Chairman), Gray, Nairne, L. C. Brown, Armstrong, Shaik Eusuff, V. Allen, Sattor Anthony, Petherbridge, J. Anthony, C. C. Wiget, Hill and Cullin. A letter from Mr. Murray resigning the Secretaryship, owing to his departure from the Settlement, was read, and on the proposition of Mr. L. C. Brown, seconded by Mr. Herwig, it was unanimously resolved. "That a letter be addressed to Mr. Murray accepting his resignation with regret, and thanking him for the valuable services he has rendered the Association hitherto." Mr. N. C. Robilliard was then elected Secretary in succession to Mr. Murray.

Mr. Biggs, the Chaplain of Malacca, it is reported, is to succeed Mr. Fearon, who left for Malta by the present mail steamer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DALY-On the 7th Aug., at 101, Queen's-road, Dalston, London, the wife of Frederick H. Daly, M.D., of a son.
DANIELSEN-On the 2nd of June, at Amoy, the wife of J. W. Danielson, of a son.
GEPP-On the 29th July, at Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex, the wife of Arthur Mildmay Gepp, of Canton, of a daughter.
HART-On the 7th Aug., at Rose Brae, Victoria-park, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of R. H. Douglas Hart, of a son.
HISLOP-On the 9th Aug., at New Park-road, Clapham-park, the wife of Edmund Charles Hislop, of a son.
HOOPER-On the 8th Aug., at the Limes, Oakleigh-park, Whetstone, the wife of Alfred Hooper, of twin daughters.
LUCAS-On the 26th May, at Kobe, the wife of Henry Lucas, of a son.
MILLAR-On the 19th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of Andrew Millar, of a daughter.
NEVILL-On the 25th July, at Galle, the wife of Hugh Nevill, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.
SIMPSON-On the 20th June, at Shanghai, the wife of Charles Lennox Simpson, of a son.
THURBURN-On the 8th Aug., at Folkestone, the wife of C. A. Thurnburn, of Kensington-park-gardens, London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-WEDGWOOD-On the 2nd Aug., at Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Allen, brother to the bridegroom, Clement Francis Romilly Allen, of Her Majesty's Consular Service, China, third son of the late Lancelot Baugh Allen, of Dulwich, and of Cilhrhi, Pembroke-shire, to Edith Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Wedgwood, Rector of Dumbleton.
BARNETT-McEWEN-On the 7th Aug., at Glasgow, by the Rev. A. Scott Matheson, Major J. H. M. Barnett, Madras Staff Corps, to Suzanne Heywood, eldest daughter of Wm. McEwen, of Glasgow.
BOONE-HARRIS-On the 14th June, at the Chapel of the Nativity, Wuchang, by the Rev. E. H. Thomson, the Rev. Wm. J. Boone to Miss Henrietta F., daughter of the late John R. Harris, of Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
BRUNN-HOSFORD-On the 14th June, at Hankow, Johann Brunn, of Pillou, Prussia, to Sarah Hosford, of Cork, Ireland.
BURNIE-INGLIS-On the 16th June, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont, Edward Burnie, to Jessie, daughter of J. Inglis.
CROWLIE-EDWARDS-At the British Consulate, Tientsin, by the Rev. W. B. Hodge, Hector Crowlie, of the C.M.S.N. Co., to Jennina, third daughter of Captain James Edwards, of Montrose.
RIPLEY-EMMOTT-RAWDON-On the 31st July, at the parish church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by Canon Burfield, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, Edward, eldest son of Henry William Ripley, M.P., of Aconia, Rawdon, and Lightcliffe, Yorkshire, to Eugenie Fredrica Fulcher, daughter of Gen. Emmott-Rawdon, of Rawdon, Yorkshire.
SCOTT-PIKE-On the 2nd August, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. James Watson, Vicar, William Scott, M.D., of Dumfries, N.B., to Maria, widow of James Lee Pike, Esq., of Dumfries, N.B.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER-On the 29th July, at Drumgrange, Ayrshire, after a protracted illness, in his 81st year, John Alexander, late of Sydney, N.S.W., and formerly of Glasgow.
CRESWELL-On the 1st Aug., at Gibraltar, Edmund Creswell, Deputy Postmaster-General and Surveyor of the several British Post-offices in the Mediterranean, aged 64.
CUMBERLAND-On the 6th Aug., at New Hall, Penicuik, N.B., the residence of Capt. J. M. Watters, Rear Admiral O. Cumberland, C.B., only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Wm. Cumberland.
RICHARDSON-On the 4th June, at Restalrig House, Swatow, Kate Ethel, youngest daughter of T. W. Richardson.
THOMSON-On the 27th June, at Yokohama, the infant son of William J. and Jessie R. Thomson.
WIETERS-On the 15th June, at Shanghai, Eduard Berthold Wieters, aged 40 years.
WILSON-On the 11th June, at Takow, Formosa, Robt. Wilson aged 32 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.-The Chamber of Commerce Circular of June 23 says:-For some little time after the last circular was issued business in Imports kept very languid, but latterly more demand has been apparent. Yarns, 16/24 and 28/32, showed, under these circumstances, some weakness, but have since recovered, and during the last few days fair sales have been made, more especially of the latter. Shirtings have improved, speculative purchases of 9lbs. having been made at an advance; but T-Cloths, 7lbs., have been sold on a lower basis. Indigo Shirtings are firmer; Turkey Reds and Lawus, on the other hand, show a reduction, the former being very difficult of sale. Velvets are in but little demand at present. As regards Woollens, the only features are more inquiry for Mousselines, at low rates, and a fair sale for Blankets, at somewhat higher prices; Italian Cloth keeps quiet. The market for Metals has continued extremely depressed and inactive. The business reported during the fortnight has been confined to a few small lots of Assorted Bars.

HIOGO-OSAKA.-The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:-The market has not shown any decided change during the month. At the close a higher exchange for Mexican Dollars renders purchasers slow in taking delivery of goods, and unwilling to enter into fresh operations. Cottons: There has been a somewhat better feeling in Gre

Shirtings, which has not, however, extended beyond the lower qualities. White Shirtings are in rather improved demand. Lower rates have been established for Drills, Chintz and Victoria Lawns. Woollens and Worsteds: Black Lastings are in a slightly better position. Mousselines de Laine have been sold to a considerable extent, at a shade under previous quotations. Some qualities of Cloth are wanted for Government use, and Blankets of suitable kinds are also inquired for in the same direction. Iron continues fairly saleable.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Market Report says:—We have little change to report in Piece Goods. A fair business has been transacted in Cotton Yarn at an improvement of \$5.00 to 6.00 per bale. Grey Shirtings have been in over supply, and sales have been difficult even at a slight decline. Turkey Reds, T-Cloths, and Lawns are without alteration. Drills have been sold at about fifteen cents per piece under former rates. Nail Rod Iron has been freely dealt in at higher prices. Heavy arrivals of Kerosine Oil have again weakened the market, and latest sales are fifty cents below our last quotation. A good inquiry exists for Sugar and Sugar Candy, and an advance of \$1.00 per picul can be obtained. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, 16/18 \$93 to 97; Grey Shirtings, 7 lb. \$1.50, 8½ lb. \$1.80; T-Cloths, 7 lb. \$1.30; Turkey Reds, 3½ lb. \$2.10; Taffelclass, Single \$1.75; Black Velvets, 22 inch \$8.00; Lawns, \$9.94; Drills, 14 lb. \$2.50; Plain Black Orleans, 30 yards \$4.85; Black Lastings, \$12.00; Blankets, 7 lbs. \$0.40 nominal; Nail Rod Iron, small sizes, \$3.50 to 3.75.

HANKOW.—There had been no improvement in the market for Cotton Goods. A sale of 2,300 pieces 9lbs. 10oz. Grey Shirtings "Eagle" chop is the only one reported. There was very little inquiry for Lead, and value of LB quality remained unchanged at Tls. 5.90 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—In Piece Goods there had been more business doing in plain Cotton Goods at prices which for seasonable descriptions showed an advance on previous quotations. Of Grey Shirtings sales were upwards of 100,000 pieces, best at Tls. 1.85 to 1.88, the grade lower, still in most request, from Tls. 1.70 to 1.80 per piece, and other qualities from Tls. 1.35 to 1.65 per piece; below this range it had been difficult to effect sales especially as many importers were willing to realise at panic prices, and continued to force off common 8-4 lbs; Shirtings with little regard to value by public auction. In 7 lbs. and Heavy Cloths there was not much doing. T-Cloths of Mexican quality were wanted and an advance of 3 to 4 candareens had been established for good 8 lbs. makes, 7 lbs. for Tls. 1.20 to 1.38 per piece were in request and firmer in value, as also were best classes to a smaller extent. White Shirtings: good kinds 64 Reeds were in demand at an advance and sales are reported on the spot and to arrive for Tls. 1.92½ to 2 per piece for best chops. Drills were still asked for and quotation had advanced fully 5 candareens all round for English 14 lbs., the ordinary importation being quoted at Tls. 1.85 to 1.90 per piece. American PMCD Drills had advanced to Tls. 2.90 per piece and second rate chops to Tls. 2.85 per piece, with considerable sales. Fancy Cottons were without much change. Black Velvets were still enquired for at a small decline, but other fabrics under this head continued in very trifling request. Woollens were lower at auction with very few private transactions reported. Sales of all kinds of Metals had been small, and quotations were unchanged. No further transactions had taken place in Nail Rods; Lead was firm, but natives were only buying in small lots for actual use.

KUOCHOW.—The sales had been 1,500 pieces; 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at \$2.35; 500 pieces T-Cloths, 7 lbs., at \$2.45; and 1,000 pieces do., 8 lbs., at \$2.25.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co's Circular says:—Nos. 16 to 24 and 28 to 32 Cotton Yarn have been sparingly bought at nominally unchanged values: medium qualities of Nos. 38 to 42 have been enquired for and have been more freely taken than for some time past. Piece Goods: Inquiry for Grey Shirtings has been rather slack and values have ruled easier; White Shirtings have also been in less demand, but 7 lb. Mexican T-Cloths have been freely bought at well maintained prices. English Drills have been fairly taken at late rates, for American Cotton Goods there has been no inquiry whatever from native sources, and the only transactions in these Cottons have been by foreigners who have bought for transhipment to the northern markets. Of P. M. C. 15 lb. Drills, 2,650 pieces ex Highlander have been taken at \$3.50 per piece and sent to Shanghai for sale; and our markets have been cleared of Sheetings by the shipment to the same quarter of the remaining small lots previously held here. Woollens: Lastings have met with some inquiry and values are maintained. Long Ells are neglected. Assorted Camlets are in some request, but Scarlet are not wanted. Common Blankets continue slow of sale. Metals: Lead is weaker and has been quoted at lower rates, but holders generally are not willing to accept the offers made by dealers. Tin Plates are slow of sale. Tin is in better request and has been fairly taken at about former figures. Receipts of Quicksilver have been small and the market closes firmer, at a moderate advance in quotations. Yellow Metal is attracting rather more attention. Coals: The arrivals have been 5,660 tons, comprising 4,810 tons of Cardiff, and 850 tons of Formosa. The only sale has been 100 tons of Cardiff at \$10.50 per ton, ex ship. The demand for all kinds is slack and Cardiff Coals cannot now be placed at \$10 per ton to arrive; Soft Australian kinds are still quoted at \$8 per ton.

CANTON.—Lead: Prices were again lower, mixed brands being quoted at \$8.5 to 8.15 per picul, and Hole Chop and WB at \$8.15 to 8.20 per picul. Quicksilver was nominally worth \$62.50 to 63 per picul; there had been no transactions. Ginseng: Clarified, No. 1, \$385 to 435; No. 2, \$235 to 285; No. 3, \$135 to 195 per picul; Crude, No. 1, \$330 to 430; No. 2, \$230 to 270; No. 3, \$130 to 180 per picul.

MANILA.—Unpropitious weather had prevailed, and had exercised a depressing influence on the Piece Goods market. Business had been very limited in extent, and prices had ruled generally in favour of buyers.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Cotton Goods had been quiet, business had been limited, rates were unchanged, but had barely been maintained. Grey Shirtings unchanged, the demand had been dull. T-

Cloths had continued in moderate inquiry, 6 lbs. of good qualities mostly in demand, 7 lbs. selling slowly, the other weights dull. White Shirtings in less inquiry. Cambrics in fair request. Grey Yarns had met with a better demand, a fair business done in the lower numbers; No. 40s quiet. Dyed and Printed Goods unchanged. In Metals, Iron had been more active and a moderate business is reported large arrivals. Sheathing Metals quiet. The Coal Market had been quiet, and rates showed a weaker tendency.

PENANG.—The demand for Piece Goods during the fortnight had been very small, sales had been extremely limited, and quotations generally were unchanged. Iron: A sale of Govan Bar and Nail Rod to arrive, at \$3.75. Cardiff and West Hartley Coals were being retailed to supply steamers at \$10½ per ton f. o. b.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had shown great activity, settlements for the interval amounting to some 15,000 piculs, and arrivals to about the same quantity. From this reason prices had advanced, and a rise of at least \$2 per picul had been established on Tea grading from good medium downwards. Fine Teas were firmer—of choice but little or none were offering. The s.s. State of Louisiana expected on the 28th June, would take freight for New York, via Kobe and Amoy, at £4 per 40 cubic feet, and had obtained a full cargo. No sailing vessel for New York direct had been circulated. Quotations:—Common, \$14 to 15 per picul; good common, \$16 to 17; medium, \$18 to 20; good medium \$22 to 24; fine, \$25 to 27; finest, \$28 to 32; choice, \$35 to 38; choicest \$40, upwards. Exports from 1st May to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
To New York	1,529,878	1,166,011	1,016,932	1,618,452
" San Francisco	135,140	417,879	401,565	285,694
" Boston, Chicago, &c...	719,644	691,969	505,766	153,347
" England, &c...	800	46,404	—	—

Total ... 2,385,462 2,322,263 1,924,263 2,057,493

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The market during the month had been very active and fairly steady. Teas from \$20 to \$30 had been in greatest demand, while choice and choicest grades, as well as common and medium sorts, had been scarcer and relatively dear. Settlements for the month had amounted to about 17,000 piculs, and to date, from the commencement of the season to 22,500 piculs, against 18,000 piculs for same period last year. Stocks were estimated at 1,000 piculs. Prices at the close were firm.

NAGASAKI.—Several parcels of new tea, suitable for mixing with China greens, had been shown, and a few had changed hands at about same prices as last year. Uncoloured kinds were not expected for at least another month from date. The continuous rains in the spring made the picking later than usual, and the teas were consequently much inferior to those of last season, the leaf being light and chaffy, and wanting in style. The natives reported that the yield of finer quality would not exceed thirty per cent. of former years, thus making a large increase of medium and common kinds. Settlements: 123 bales new, at \$6.00 to \$13.00; 871 bales old, at \$2.50 to \$6.00. Stocks: 165 bales new, and 3,070 bales old. Quotations: Common to medium, \$4.50 to \$7.00; medium to fine, \$8 to \$13. Export from May 1, 1877, to June 1, 1877:—To Shanghai, 100,983 lbs.; to Tientsin, 179,006 lbs.; to England, 26,498 lbs.; to America, 28,263 lbs. Total, 334,755 lbs. Total export from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, 3,392,723 lbs.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co's Report says:—During the fortnight which has elapsed since our last issue, this market has been abundantly supplied with further arrivals from the country, amounting to 78,000 chests against 44,000 chests in corresponding fortnight of last year, and the business has been proportionately large—87,000 chests against 32,000 chests in 1876. Settlements of Ning-chow amount to 25,000 half-chests, and business in this kind of Tea may be considered as over for this season, so far as this port is concerned. Total arrivals are 25,000 chests over last season, and now about 10,000 chests in excess of last year's first crop. Further supplies have yet to come down, so that we look for a surplus of about 20,000 to 30,000 chests to this point of the season. Shipments to Shanghai since beginning of the season amount to 34,000 chests, being 10,000 chests in excess of quantity sent to that market this time last year, these as usual consist almost entirely of common kinds. Prices for good quality chops have been firm, but commonish to fair Teas are lower. Bulk of the business has been in mixed Oanfa kinds at from Tls. 16 to 20=1¼ to 1½ per lb., and buyers have in many instances obtained good value at these quotations. Second crops are expected this week, conflicting accounts reach us as to quality, but the balance of opinion seems to point to inferiority, owing it is said to want of rain in the Tea districts for some time past. Quotations are:—For medium to fair Oopack, Tls. 12.25 to 26, against Tls. 15.75 to 24 at same date last season; medium to fair Oanfas, Tls. 14.50 to 27.50, against Tls. 19 to 26; Oonams, Tls. 9.50 to 15, against Tls. 12.50 to 18.25; medium to fair Ningchow, Tls. 15.50 to 30, against Tls. 22 to 26. Settlements to date are 330,342 chests, against 321,533 chests in 1876; shipments on native account, 33,760 chests, against 23,762; contracts, nil, against 2,733; stock is estimated at 12,768, against 4,616.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A steady business had been transacted, at prices which showed but little change on those ruling at the opening of the market, with the exception of the common grades, which were quoted about one tael lower. The settlements for the fortnight had been 30,159 chests, and the stock was 46,630 chests. Green: The market for Pingsuey Teas was opened on the 16th June by the settlement of one chop at Tls. 33 per picul, since which time, ten chops had found buyers at Tls. 21½ to 38½; these prices, taking quality into consideration, showed a reduction of about seven taels on last season's opening rates. The quality of the crop appeared to be not quite so good as last season's; the infused leaf being as a rule dark, and the liquor rather coarse. The following were the settlements to date:—1,065 half-chests

Pingsuey, at Tls. 21.50 to 38.50; 346 half-chests Pingsuey (common lines), at Tls. 13.50. Total, 4,311 half-chests. The stock amounted to 11,466 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—Last week's report advised the rise of the river, and consequent cessation of all business. The inundation continued until on the morning of the 18th June the water stood no less than nine inches higher than at the highest point last season. All buying continued suspended until the 20th, since which date a fair amount of Tea has changed hands. The amount of Tea destroyed is estimated at 10,000 chests. **Congous:** Good medium kinds remain much as last quoted. A further decline has taken place in good common and flavoured kinds. **Broken leaf** and dust are without change. **Souchongs:** As usual, the first arrivals have attracted attention, but the quantity settled is much under last season. **Oolongs** have been dealt in at a decline of Tls. 1 to 2. **Flowery Pekoes:** Only 2 chops have changed hands. **Scented Teas:** Previous rates continue to be paid. **Quotations are:**—**Congou:** Fine to finest, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.; good medium to fine, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.; flavoured to medium, 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.; common to good common, 9½d. to 1½d.; dust and broken leaf, 7½d. to 8½d. **Souchong:** Choice, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.; finest to choice, 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 0½d.; fair to fine, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8½d. **Oolong:** Fair to good, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d. **Flowery Pekoe:** Finest to choice, 2s. 5d. to 3s. 3½d. **Scented Orange Pekoe:** Fine to finest, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11½d. **Scented Caper:** Fine, 1s. 6d. The Export of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amount to 9,302,073 lbs., against 12,501,974 lbs. To America, 59,299 lbs., against 82,660 lbs. To the Colonies, 2,907,131 lbs., against nil, at the same period last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been a good demand for Tea throughout the fortnight, and a steady business has transpired, settlements of Scented Teas being again considerable, and prices generally, quality considered, showing but little change. In **Congous** at this, very few fresh Teas have offered, settlements in consequence are but trifling; superior quality in little lots has realised Tls. 23 to 25; fair medium Tls. 18 to 20. At **Macao** purchases have been largely from common grades. **Scented Teas:** There has been a considerable demand for **Capers** for price, and large settlements have been made during the past week almost entirely of common grades to fair medium, the finer qualities being for the time neglected. We quote common to good common Tls. 15 to 17½, fair to good Tls. 18 to 20, fair medium Tls. 21 to 23. The second crop is as a whole very poor, the tea being badly made in leaf and generally thin in cup. Leaf prices, however, in the country are pretty well sustained, and teamen who hold stocks are fairly firm, especially for the better grades. **Scented Orange Pekoes:** Transactions in these kinds have been more moderate. We quote "long leaf" medium grades Tls. 23 to 26; fine to finest Tls. 28 to 31. Short leaf kinds are a little easier at Tls. 16.5 to 18.5. Small purchases of **Green teas** have been made for the Colonies. Settlements for the fortnight are given as follows:—**Congou**, 1,700 boxes at Tls. 16.00 to 25.00; **Scented Caper**, 50,000 boxes at Tls. 15.00 to 31.00; **Scented Orange Pekoe**, 8,000 boxes at Tls. 16.5 to 32.00; **Gunpowder**, 450 boxes at Tls. 21.00 to 27.00.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—Advices from Tamsui report a moderate amount of business passing in the unfired leaf at full rates. The total export to Amoy at date, was 3,026,780 lbs., against 2,845,719 lbs. at same time last year. At Amoy settlements had amounted to 1,563 half-chests, consisting mostly of good cargo kinds at \$29. **DPd.** and choice to extra choice, at \$51 to 53 showing no change in value for the lower grade, but an advance of \$2 to \$3 per picul for the higher. **Amoy Oolongs:** settlements had amounted to 910 half-chests, ranging from fair to superior cargo at previous rates.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been very little disposition shown to purchase from the stock of old Silk, and prices of all classes were nominal. The demand for native consumption had improved, and fairly large parcels of coarse Silk had been taken off the market. On the 18th June, new season's Silk arrived, and, on the whole, it compared favourably with the first Silks forward last year, being less mixed, though still of full size—the colour and quality being fair. Nearly the whole quantity, 30 bales, found buyers at \$570 to \$550 (21s. 2d. to 20s. 4d., or f.58.50 to f.56.50), but there had been no general disposition to buy, and a small parcel down, of even better Silk, was subsequently sold at \$500 (18s. 8d., or f.51.50). Exports from 1st July to date:—

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.
To England ...	10,736 ...	4,809 ...	5,207 ...
" France ...	9,577 ...	8,208 ...	6,230 ...
" United States ...	142 ...	108 ...	115 ...
" Other Countries ...	723 ...	243 ...	366 ...
Total ...	21,178 ...	13,368 ...	11,918 ...

SHANGHAI.—The market for new Silk had not been opened, and transactions in old stock had been limited to the purchases of about 30 bales Rereels for America, and 20 to 30 bales of same description for Europe.

CANTON.—The continued receipt of unfavourable advices from Europe had caused buyers for those markets to entirely withdraw all offers likely to be accepted by the dealers. Prices had, however, been very well maintained, and until within two or three days of the mails leaving, had shown no signs of declining. It was said that the native demand had been large, and enabled holders in the country to dispose of their silk at prices the equivalent of last quotations. Holders were firm, and, although the stock was large, but little was on offer. There had been a good business done in Rereels during the early part of the fortnight. Owing to trouble with the workmen (reelers), the delivery of contracts had been delayed. The receipts of the second crop had been small, the silk being held back in the country. The stock was estimated at 700 bales Tealee, 30 bales Cumchook and Lacklow, and about 200 bales of inferior sorts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Current quotations were:—Camphor, \$18 to \$19; Rice, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Wax, \$10.50 to \$11; Tobacco, \$8 to \$12; Isinglass, \$25 to \$26.

HOGO-OSAKA.—Copper: Purchases to the extent of 1,100 piculs had been made, chiefly on Chinese account, at slightly lower rates. Camphor: Deliveries of 400 piculs reported, at about previous rates. Wax: There was but little doing in this article, and prices were nominally unchanged. Tobacco: Settlements 1,200 piculs, and for the better qualities higher prices had been paid.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Circular says:—Tobacco: Small samples of new have been brought forward, and if we may judge from these the crop is an unusual fine one, the leaf being large and well-cured; as to quantity it is impossible to tell until the provinces are more settled. The Fiery Cross sailed for London on the 20th May, taking 905 bales=piculs 1,840, from this port. Wax: In the absence of buyers, is weaker, and holders would willingly submit to a reduction of 50 to 75 cents per picul. Settlements are 152 boxes for the Hong Kong market. Camphor: Remains without alteration; arrivals and sales 237 tubs. Rice: Owing to the speculative demand which usually exists at this time of the year (the rainy season), has advanced 50 cents per picul, but should we have the usual quantity of rain it will soon recede to its former value.

HANKOW.—Ox and Cow Hides had again declined, and were quoted Tls. 6 to 6.2; shipments 6,690 piculs. China Grass was quoted Tls. 8.3 to 11.2 for Oupack White, and Tls. 8.5 to 9 for Szechuen Green; a parcel of new crop had arrived. Rhubarb was quoted at Tls. 40 to 60 for Shensi, and Tls. 13 to 35 for Szechuen; shipments 228 piculs. Musk was quoted, Szechuen Tls. 83 to 84, Yunnan Tls. 103 to 105 per catty. Cautharides were quoted Tls. 34 to 35. China Root Tls. 7.8 to 8.

HONG KONG.—Camphor had ruled slightly lower, and Japan had been taken in small lots at \$21 to \$20.75 per picul, which was the closing quotation. The Formosa article was held for \$19 per picul, packed in cases. Gamboge was very scarce, and higher prices would be demanded for early arrivals. Vermillion could be bought at \$32 per case. At Macao very little business had been done in Drugs, and were somewhat easier. Quotations:—Aniseed Oil, \$180 to \$181; Cassia Oil, \$94 per picul, nominal; Aniseed Stars, \$24.75 per picul.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market for Produce has been inactive, and prices have had a declining tendency. Freights and exchange have also given way. Sugar: Late telegrams are again unfavourable for the article, and very few buyers have come forward. On the other hand, dealers have shown more desire to sell, and the consequence has been that moderate sales of superior, of quality rather below D.S. No. 7, have been made at \$6 per picul. At that price there are now no longer buyers, and for extra probably not more than \$6.25 per picul would be given. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to over 35,000 piculs, the whole of which quantity has been taken up at prices varying from \$3.68½ to \$3.81½ per picul. At the last named price there is still a fair demand, but supplies are now coming forward sparingly, and the ideas of holders are high. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices extend to the 11th and 12th June respectively. In the former market price of superior, after having touched \$7.87½ per picul, had dropped to \$6.50 per picul, and in the latter market it was steady at \$5.75 per picul. Current, in both markets, was in much request, and quotations were nearly nominal at from \$4 to \$4.50 per picul. Hemp: Quotation for current quality is down to \$5.75 per picul (£24 2s. 6d.), and there is not much demand at that; price in Cebu was driven up to \$7 per picul (£28 15s.), but it has again receded to \$6.25 per picul (£25 19s. 6d.). Trifling quantities of Quilol have been sold at \$6.25 per picul (£26 17s. 9d.).

SINGAPORE.—There had been little change in the values of the principal staples, the tendency of prices had been firmer, but business had been limited. Gambier was weaker in the early part of the fortnight, but afterwards a demand sprung up for immediate delivery, and higher rates were paid, but were not maintained; the market closed quiet. Black Pepper had been firmer, about 375 tons had been bought. White Pepper had continued in good demand, rates had slightly advanced. The Tin market opened weak, but rates had hardened, there having been a little more inquiry for the London market, and low rates of freight per steamers. Coffee was firm, a fair business had been done in Bally. Sago Flour was unchanged, the market was quieter. Pearl Sago continued steady. Tapioca was in good request.

PENANG.—Business in Tin had been very limited. A good business had been done in Black Pepper. Transactions in other goods had been small. Tin: The purchases had been mostly for China, from \$18.90 to \$19, closing firm at the latter rate. Black Pepper: There had been a good demand for England, and to a moderate extent for China. Transactions 14,600 piculs, from \$6.95 to \$7.30 Atchin, and \$7.07½ to \$7.40 West Coast. Prices firm at the higher rates. Stock 400 piculs West Coast, 500 piculs Atchin. White Pepper: Purchases at \$12½. Sugar: Small purchases of European manufacture for local consumption at \$7½ No. 1 and \$5½ No. 2. Small transactions in Basket Sugar at \$4. Gutta Percha: No transactions.

A TELEGRAM has been transmitted by *The Times* correspondent in Shanghai to the effect that it has been decided by the Chinese Government to close the Woosung Railway in October. The intelligence is given in so specific a form that it would seem almost impossible to disbelieve it; but it will form matter both for surprise and regret, seeing that the line was working so favourably and was evidently so popular among the natives. We cannot but yet trust that the Chinese will, upon further consideration, stop short of so needless a piece of retrogression.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., June 24, Sea Belle; 25, Adolf Landgren; from New York, Aug. 4, Messenger.
 At SHANGHAI.—From Australia, June 15, Stratheden; 19, Alfred Hawley; 21, Flodden; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Moses B. Tower; from Liverpool, Aug. 8, Stentor (str.).
 At HONG KONG.—From Cardiff, Aug. 4, May Queen; 8, Warrior; 10, St. Elmo; from Antwerp, 8, Woodhall.
 At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., June 10, Josephine; from Liverpool, 21, Elcano.
 At SOERABAYA.—From Glasgow, Aug. 3, Bellona.
 At SINGAPORE.—From Newport, July 1, Evelyn Wood; from London, Aug. 4, Lochleven Castle; 8, Burmese (str.), Cassandra (str.); from Greenock, 4, Huntley Castle; from Liverpool, 8, Nestor (str.); from Genoa, 8, Batavia (str.); from Cardiff, 8, Joseph Haydn; from Newcastle, 8, Windermere.
 At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For San Francisco, June 15, Bothwell Castle.
 From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., May 23, Laurel; 31, Punjaub.
 From HANKOW.—For London, June 5, Stad Amsterdam (str.); 7, Hankow (str.); 9, Cairnsmuir (str.).
 From SHANGHAI.—For London, June 20, Diomed (str.).
 From AMOY.—For New York, June 26, Tevot (str.); August 5, Glenorchy (str.).
 From HONG KONG.—For Sydney, June 20, Chinkiang (str.); for Honolulu, 27, Harriet N. Carleton; for San Francisco, 27, Stracathro; for New York, 28, Thomas Lord; for London, 28, Diomed (str.).
 From MANILA.—For New York, June 12, Havilah, Mary Whitridge; 13, Caranjah, Argonaut; 16, Canning; for the Channel, f.o., 13, Clifton; 18, Elze; for Liverpool, 13, West Australian; for San Francisco, 23, National.
 From ILO ILO.—For Boston, June 9, Grecian.
 From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, July 2, Portland; for London, 3, Fleurs Castle (str.), Aikshaw; 4, Penguin (str.); 6, Diomed (str.); for New York, 6, Mallard.
 From PENANG.—For London, June 26, Feronia (str.); July 2, Annie Main.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, State of Louisiana (str.).
 At HIOGO.—None.
 At SHANGHAI.—For London, John Milton, Fitzroy, Forward Ho!, Thermopylae, Windhover, Glengyle (str.), Menelaus (str.), Nankin (str.), Altona (str.); for New York, John Nicholson, Stratheden.
 At HANKOW.—For London, Galley of Lorne (str.), Gordon Castle (str.).
 At FOCHOW.—For London, Scindia (str.), Viking (str.); for Australia, Killarney (str.), Anna, William Manson, Gaston Auger, Irazu, Louisa, Lydia, Rhoda, Barbara Taylor.
 At HONG KONG.—For London, Menelaus (str.), Robert Henderson, Arabella, Stanfield; for New York, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law, Matchless, Paula; for San Francisco, Gryfe, Formosa, Madura; for Portland (Oregon), Forward.
 At ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., Glengairn; for Boston, Formosa; for New York, Edward Kidder, Valley Forge.
 At CENU.—For London, Papa Risetto; for Liverpool, America; for the Channel, f.o., Inverallan; for New York, Haze, Doune Castle.
 At MANILA.—For London, Kapunda, Perardua; for Liverpool, Caura; for New York, Josephine, Esmeralda, Connaught Ranger; for Boston, South American, Farragut.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, Zemindar, Gem, Nancy Pendleton, for Liverpool, G.B.S., Timour; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for New York, Mallard, Annie Reed.
 At PENANG.—For London, Peri, Wemyss Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. to the Channel, f.o., £3 2s. 6d. per ton, if to the U.K.; £3 5s. per ton, if to the Continent.
 From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, \$9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, \$9; do., Lyons and Milan, \$9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, \$5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer via Suez Canal, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From HANKOW.—To London by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £3 10s. per ton.
 From SHANGHAI.—To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From FOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 5s.; hemp, £3 5s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp, £3 5s.; Tael

sugar, £2 15s. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, sugar, \$12 p^{er} ton; hemp, \$3½ per four bales.
 From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 30s.; sago flour, 35s.; pepper, 42s. 6d. to 45s. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; rattans 85s. To New York, by sailing vessel, dead weight 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton.
 From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

(TIMES TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, AUG. 10.—It is asserted as beyond doubt that the Chinese intend to stop the Woosung Railway in October.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 5.—Tone of Cotton Goods quieter; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8.; Cotton, Fair Medium, China, Tls. 11. Silk quiet; No. 4 Tatlee Koonfongsing, Tls. 430. Total export to date 1,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 4.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist \$97; Fair Bengal Cotton, \$12½.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,162,000
" 4	Cutty Sark	Hankow	1,342,000
" 9	Ajax (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
" 14	Menzaleh (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
" 20	Windhover	Hankow	1,250,000
" 24	Penguin (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 26	Glengyle (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
" 28	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
July 5	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Shanghai	2,500,000
" 10	Thermopylae	Shanghai	1,250,000
" 15	Viking (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 31	Glenfalloch (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
" 31	Macgregor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
" 31	Diomed (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
" 31	Fitzroy (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
" 31	Scindia (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
Total			28,004,000

EXCHANGES, &c.

(For dates see first page.)
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai	5s. 5d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.
Canton	"	"	"
Hong Kong	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Macao	"	"	"
Singapore	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Penang	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Manila	4s. 4½d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 310 to 311	Rs. 231½
" Hong Kong	25½ to 26 dia.	
Bar silver	Tls. 111.30	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.3.25	1½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
 Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 147½.
 Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
 French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$547½.
 North China Insurance Company, Tls. 550.
 Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 720.
 Union Insurance Society, —.
 China Traders Company (Limited), \$2,090.
 China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
 Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
 China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 37 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 30 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,600 per share.
 Hotel Shares, \$56 per share.
 Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$570 per share.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$750 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$145 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$340 per share.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$130.
 New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
 Singapore Gas Company (\$5 paid), par.
 G. Jena Minnie Company (\$5 paid), \$10.
 Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s. 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ...	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
" San Francisco ...	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
" Boston, Chi- cago, &c. ...	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
" England ...	211,235	37,537	...	...
Total ...	16,211,628	18,865,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	From July 1, 1876-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
" France ...	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
" America ...	108	115	162	172
" Other countries ...	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total ...	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77 ...	6,989,223
1875-76 ...	6,082,036
1874-75 ...	6,079,536
1873-74 ...	5,603,633
1872-73 ...	5,560,635
1871-72 ...	5,277,868
1870-71 ...	4,888,941
1869-70 ...	2,735,134

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York ...	722,284
" Chicago ...	160,797
" Boston ...	174,014
" San Francisco ...	...
" Canada ...	3,030
" London ...	...
Total ...	1,060,125

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 30, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 30, 1876. Piculs.
Tin ...	13,179	18,954
Gambier ...	200,161	155,043
Cutch ...	1,238	1,148
Pearl Sago ...	32,684	30,702
Sago Flour ...	76,292	97,777
Tapioca ...	25,643	21,429
Black Pepper ...	60,263	68,803
White Pepper ...	22,464	17,832
Coffee ...	3,770	6,367
Gutta Percha ...	12,887	8,145
Gum Benjamin ...	1,518	1,215
Gum Copal ...	4,089	1,450
Gamboge ...	166	144
Rattans ...	29,362	31,390
Buffalo Hides ...	22,279	8,556
Buffalo Horns ...	3,495	2,338
Cow Hides ...	617	1,644

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 26, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 26, 1876. Piculs.
Tin ...	15,571	44,526
Sugar ...	97,954	66,997
Black Pepper ...	27,999	22,078
White Pepper ...	2,024	1,467
Cloves ...	213	17
Tobacco ...	1,064	7,162
Tapioca ...	1,064	7,162
Hides ...	2,420	4,452
Horns ...	187	506
India-rubber ...	261	230
Mace ...	241	130
Nutmegs ...	348	718
Rattans ...	4,607	8,071
Coffee ...	145	1

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, AUGUST 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India and China mails, arrived here to-day at 1, and the mails left at 2 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, AUGUST 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, with the homeward India and China heavy mails, left at 6 P.M. for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUZ, AUGUST 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hoogly, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 16th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE SEPTEMBER 3.—GALLE, AUGUST 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUGUST 3.—SUZ, AUGUST 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamers, Geelong and Khedive, for Bombay and Calcutta

respectively, with the outward mails of the 26th of July and 3rd of August, left at noon to-day, for Galle.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 13.—GALLE, AUG. 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles, July 15, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 29.—HONG KONG, AUG. 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Irouaddy, from Marseilles, July 1, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—August 8, at London, Johan, Tjellen, from Akyab; 9, Ophelia, Efford, from Rangoon; 9, at Southampton, Kashgar (str.), from Shanghai; 7, at Havre, Granville, Flair bart, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.—August 5, from Penarth, Erasmo, Green, for Singapore; 9, from Liverpool, Anchises (str.), Butler, from Hong Kong; 6, from Hamburg, Leechmere (str.), Cunningham, for Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.—August 8, passed, City of Limerick (str.), from London, for China.

Literature, Science, &c.

The educational works, which are usually announced at this time of the year, are both numerous and varied; and generally speaking display a thoroughness and earnestness of purpose which such books have hitherto somewhat lacked. Among general publications there are few works of special interest noticed as forthcoming. The Marquis of Lorne has published through Macmillan and Co. "The Book of Psalms literally rendered in Verse," and Sir Travers Twiss is preparing a new edition of "Bracton de Legibus," at the request of the Master of the Rolls.

The *Geographical Magazine* for August contains an article, by Mr. R. H. Brunton, on "Affairs in Japan." He regards the present position of matters as somewhat critical, and in common with those best able to judge, attributes much of the discontent which has led to the rebellion to injudicious and arbitrary conduct on the part of the Government. Referring to the ill-feeling among the agricultural population, he says that the difficulty was not a question so much of justice as one of the absolute inability of the farmers to submit to these increased imposts. He concludes by expressing his opinion that the Government, with a most difficult task before it, has acted in a too precipitate and arbitrary manner; that it has, doubtless, been actuated by motives for the further advance and prosperity of the country; but its action has been characterised by the usual Asiatic cunning and want of candour, by no consideration for the old habits and tendencies of the people, and by an almost utter disregard of the rights of an acknowledged property.

The *Friend of China* (Organ of the Anti-Opium Society) notices the delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and expresses the hope that the Government will not lay itself open to a reproach for ill-faith similar to the one which Commissioner Lin wrote about the Opium trade. The present number of the above publication contains the translation of a reply from the Chinese Anti-Opium Society in Canton to an address sent to China by the Anti-Opium Society here.

Street Life in London. By J. Thompson. London: Sampson Low and Co.—The August number of this publication contains photographs of "Halfpenny Ices," "Black Jack," and "Cheap Fish in St. Giles's." They are all characteristic, and the letter-press explanatory of them is of much interest.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—An estimate has been issued showing that £223,969 will have to be voted for the current financial year. It is made up of the following items:—Harbours, &c., under the Board of Trade, £5,969; public offices site, £16,000; Clockmill estate, £15,000; House of Lords offices, £2,914; Privy Council office and subordinate departments, £13,000; prison commission, £5,450, under consideration; learned societies, £3,000; Arctic expedition, £315; Board of Education, Scotland, £2,580; commutation of annuities, £3,500; savings banks and friendly societies deficiency, £126,689; Post-office, £30,272. The vote for harbours includes £5,000 for repairs of damage done to the Admiralty Pier at Dover. Sir John Hawkshaw estimates the total expense of restoring the superstructure destroyed, and strengthening the same, and removing debris of the pier thrown into the bay, at £41,000. A sum of £15,000 is required for the purchase of the Clockmill or Belleville Estate, immediately adjoining Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and carrying with it a right of way through the Queen's Park. The object of the purchase is to throw the property into the park, and prevent the erection upon it of buildings which would seriously injure both the park and the palace.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN MUSEUM.—The Bombay East India Association have addressed a petition to the House of Commons in support of the proposal to establish an Indian Museum in some central part of London. Admitting that in the present state of Indian finance it is impossible for the Government of India to undertake the carrying out of such a scheme, the petitioners urge that the cost should be borne by the United Kingdom.

INFORMATION having been sent to the P. and O. Company and the South-Western Railway Company that an attempt would be made to attack the train conveying the specie ex *Kashgar*, the necessary precautions were taken, and it will be forwarded by day instead of, as usual, by night train.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Somewhat late, but still it is to be hoped in time to be of value, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have put on record their views with reference to the Chefoo Convention. The present mail brings the text of a valuable letter on the subject from the pen of Mr. F. B. Johnson, the Chairman, and it is to be hoped that the delay which has occurred in connection with the ratification may at least be productive of some good by giving the Government an opportunity of taking into consideration the views of those fully competent to deal with the commercial bearing of the matter. The document does not contain much that is new at the present stage of the question. The failure to inculcate and secure the punishment of the instigators of Margary's murder is regretted; and the inadequacy of the Tls. 200,000 which Sir Thomas Wade undertook to accept, apparently in full satisfaction of outstanding claims against the Chinese Government, is pointed out; while the injudiciousness of the phraseology by which the legality of *lekin* levies upon foreign goods in the interior is inferentially recognised, is clearly set forth; and the restriction of the area of exemption to the foreign Settlement instead of to the whole "port" of entry, is with equal force condemned. It would appear from the letter that the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber have been holding back from expressing their opinion, in the hope of receiving a copy of Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum; but they reasonably enough observe that, "as the Chinese authorities on their side have already given effect to several of the provisions of the agreement, the Committee feels that prolonged silence on its part would be inconvenient and might be misunderstood." The latest news concerning the locusts in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang is very unsatisfactory. A correspondent says the pest is daily increasing, and the insects are so numerous that they present the appearance of a thick fog from a short distance.

The news from Japan by this mail represents matters in a more serious aspect than hitherto, although all along there has been only too good ground for believing that the Government had altogether under-estimated the difficulties with which they had to contend in connection with the rebellion. It is stated through a variety of agencies that the Government was anxiously endeavouring to recruit its greatly-thinned army, and were engaging men under the pretext that they were only to be policemen, but sending them off at once to the war on their arrival. It is stated that so disheartened were the raw levies sent down to Kiushiu by the boldness of the insurgents, that they had little or no stomach for fighting; they have no heart in the business, and the consequence of all this was numerous desertions, plenty of "malingering," and when they cannot succeed in running away from the enemy, they take the first opportunity of allowing themselves to be taken prisoners, so that by this means Saigo's forces get possession of continuous additional supplies of arms, and considerable quantities of unexpended ammunition, and other war material. The Mikado remained at Kioto, and M. Geoffrey, the newly-arrived French Minister, had been to that city to present his credentials. A serious disturbance between the sailors on board a German and a French man-of-war has taken place. An action has been brought in the Yokohama Court against the commander of H.M.S. *Audacious* for damage by collision to the H.B.M.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Chiri Maru*.

From the Straits Settlements there is very little news of importance. Mr. Lushington Phillips had arrived at Singapore, and had taken up the duties of his office as Acting Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. I. S. Bond had been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. De Souza one of the Municipal Commissioners. A Siamese barque caught fire in the harbour at Singapore on the 3rd ult., and sustained considerable damage. The wreck of the steamer *Gloria* had been sold with the cargo on board for \$12,100. Mr. N. C. Robilliard had been appointed Secretary to the Penang Association, in the room of Mr. Murray, who had resigned.

HEALTH IN CHINA.

THE Customs Medical Reports for the quarter ending September 1876, which have been recently issued, show that the state of health at the open ports in China during that period was of a normal character. No special epidemic or other startling malady had taken place at any of them, and the illnesses which are noticed are, therefore, for the most part those familiar in the East, such as diarrhoea, intermittent fever, sun-malaria, &c. At the same time the present series of reports is well worthy of perusal, as affording valuable information concerning the nature of the climatic evils which have to be encountered and the degree to which the preservation of health is within the power of residents themselves. The statements made by Dr. ALEX. JAMIESON with reference to Shanghai, go to confirm the views which we have more than once expressed, that at that port (and indeed at many others in China), health can in general be preserved by ordinary care, and that much of the illness from which China residents suffer is due to want of precaution, self-restraint and temperance. Dr. JAMIESON points out that at present information as to the health of foreigners in China is much more accessible than it was fifteen years ago, as now many persons make China their home; and he goes on to say that experience in Shanghai is tolerably uniform as to the excellent condition of health preserved by old residents who take good care of themselves, who avoid excesses, and who have been lucky enough to escape malarious fevers. Even among those who in their earlier days suffered from periodic fevers there are many who appear to have outlived their susceptibility. There are few residents in Shanghai who have actually entered upon old age, but there are many in advanced middle age, and of these latter—men who have lived twenty years and above in China—the majority would, in Dr. JAMIESON'S opinion, compare favourably for strength and endurance with a like number of the same age taken at random from the desks of London offices. He goes on to observe, with much justice, that these facts ought to be sufficient to induce the Life Insurance offices to make some abatement in the high rates of premium which they charge for China. This is a point to which allusion has upon many occasions been made in these columns; and we can only reiterate the opinion which we expressed some time back, that there is room for any insurance office which would meet the China residents upon liberal terms to add a large number of sound and paying policies to its business.

A fact of considerable importance, which is not known even to many old residents in China, is noticed by Dr. SCOTT in his report on Swatow. He describes the climate of that place as "one of the healthiest and most delightful in the world." He states that even in the hottest weather "there is daily a refreshing sea breeze which gives bloom to the cheeks and vigour to the frames of the most feeble," and adds that he has seen delicate children brought there almost dying, who have got well and strong in a short time, and delicate adults who could hardly exist at home or in other parts of China, quickly gain strength in its genial climate. This healthiness of the port of Swatow is not generally known, probably on account of the comparative smallness of its commercial importance; but certainly if (as we have, of course, every reason to conclude) Dr. SCOTT'S report is correct, Swatow should be availed of more than it has been hitherto as a sanitarium for those who have become weakened by the heats of Hong Kong, from which place it is so easily accessible.

Some valuable remarks are made by Dr. JAMES WATSON, of Newchwang, with reference to the effects of opium-smoking. While avoiding the error into which the Colonial Surgeon of Hong Kong recently fell of declaring that opium-smoking was not more injurious than tobacco-smoking, he nevertheless gives it as his opinion that "foreigners have generally exaggerated the amount of evil said to follow the use of opium." He has no doubt that it is unmistakably an evil, but adds, it is a comfort "that it is not so great an evil as is very generally believed." Dr. SCOTT demurs altogether to the favourite comparison between opium and alcohol, and states that in his opinion, except as a medicine, it is never necessary, and for other purposes is seldom if ever of any service; while alcohol is only injurious when taken irregularly and in too large

quantities; and to the majority of people who either work with head or hands is in some shape or other, if not a necessity, a great comfort, and, as a dietetic agent, of very considerable value. He confirms the statement which has before been often made, that the tendency of those who use opium is to increase the dose, which is by no means universal in the case of those who use alcohol, of which, on the contrary, a large minority continue to take it in ever decreasing quantity.

CHINA v. INDIAN OPIUM.

SOME remarks of importance, both in their direct bearing and in the indirect insight which they afford into the manner in which the Chinese appear at the present time to look upon the Opium question, are made by Mr. KOPSCH, the Officiating Statistical Secretary in the office of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, in his report upon the China trade for the year 1875, of which we give a summary in the present paper. After setting forth a variety of facts tending to show that the native-grown Opium is likely ere long to compete seriously with that from India, he goes on to consider the subject in its bearing upon the policy which ought to be adopted in order to prevent the continuance of the growth of the native drug and the consequent ousting of that from abroad. The conclusion at which he arrives is, that the only means by which this can be effected is by our Government consenting to a large increase of the duty upon Indian Opium imported into China. That some increase in the import duty upon Indian Opium may be desirable at the present time, especially if it be demanded by the Chinese Government, we are not prepared to deny; but we certainly can scarcely follow Mr. KOPSCH in the rather original ratiocination by which he arrives at this conclusion. He says that the argument of those in favour of the Indian monopoly is that the high price resulting therefrom prevents the consumption, and, consequently, that the system is rather in favour of than against the spread of Opium-smoking in China. Mr. KOPSCH, however, holds that precisely the opposite effect is produced; that the high price stimulates the cultivation of Chinese Opium, and that consequently the consumption is increased, and matters are at the same time tending to a point at which the consumption of the Indian Drug must be affected. The only way, in Mr. KOPSCH's opinion, to prevent this is to "stimulate" the Chinese Government as well as the Chinese Opium growers, and this end he considers will be best attained by increasing the import duty on the Indian drug, and so giving them a greater object to use their exertions to put down the growth of China Opium. "The imposition of a heavy import duty," he says "appears to be the only measure likely to induce China rigidly to prohibit the growth of Opium—by no means an easy or costless task in this vast empire; but if the revenue depended upon it, rigorous and effective measures for its suppression would doubtless be adopted." We can scarcely believe that the Chinese Government would be prepared to admit that its only object in taking effectual measures to put down the cultivation of the native drug was to obtain a large revenue out of that which was imported, in face of the strong denunciation of the use of opium in any way which has been repeatedly made by the officials; but still from the official position which Mr. KOPSCH occupies, and from the fact that arguments somewhat similar to his have been pressed upon our representatives at Peking, we may infer that to some extent these views are those adopted by the Chinese authorities. However this may be, it is somewhat singular to find it overlooked that, so far as the argument that the high price of the Indian drug stimulates the production of native Opium is concerned, precisely the same effect would be produced whether this high price were caused by a heavy tax in India or by a heavy tax in China, so that this bearing of the matter would not be altered whether we agreed to an increased import duty or not. The truth however is that any such argument as that advanced is quite superfluous. Upon reasonable and equitable grounds we could hardly object to the Chinese Government obtaining a larger import duty upon Opium, when the Indian Government taxes it so heavily as at present; but we think that a satisfactory understanding on

this subject will be more likely to be arrived at by strictly adhering to the point at issue than by resorting to arguments which however ingenious and original they may be, will be found in reality to have but little substance when submitted to the tests of fact and of common sense.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

AN article on the Chinese in America, from the pen of M. JUSTIN AMERO, which (as already noticed) has recently appeared in the *Revue de France*, gives in a succinct form the more important features connected with this question, and is of interest as embracing the views of an impartial judge on the subject. If we pass over some slight errors into which he falls, as, for example, speaking of Dr. LEGGE as the author, in place of the translator, of the *She-King*, M. AMERO deserves the credit of having collected in an attractive form a large number of facts tending to place the question of Chinese emigration to the United States in its true light. This question, it is justly pointed out, is merely one based upon economical considerations and trade rivalries. At the bottom of much of the reproaches which are heaped upon the Chinese there is a question of money as much for the American capitalists as for American labourers, a question of commercial or industrial rivalry for the one, of wages for the other. John Chinaman, the author holds, is considered to have a great many faults because he is less wanted at the present time than formerly, and is seen to be prospering too well, and to be able to compete only too successfully with the white population. This is, no doubt, true up to a certain point, but it is still impossible to deny that the Chinese in America have many objectionable qualities which may reasonably be disliked—some of which are pointed out with accuracy by M. AMERO himself. Among the most serious is their habit of establishing everywhere they go a species of *imperium in imperio*, by means of which the Chinese are kept under the Headmen of the secret societies, instead of under the laws of the place. In California this evil is found to exist in much the same way as in Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, and in fact everywhere where Chinese are nominally under foreign rule; and it will always cause special difficulties in dealing with them and treating them as upon an equality with other citizens. It is at this point we believe that there will probably be much more trouble in connection with the Chinese question in America than is likely to arise merely from its economical aspect. Though the labouring, or rather the "rowdy," population may be averse to the Chinaman, and disposed to deal harshly with him, the large mass of the respectable and influential citizens are on the side of fair dealing towards him, and will put down the attempts at ousting him by brute force. But it will rest with the Chinese themselves whether they can obtain in America equal justice with the other citizens; as, so long as they combine together to obtain special political and judicial advantages, so long, in the nature of things, will they find themselves the subject of special administrative and judicial restrictions.

WE noticed a short time back that an Ordinance had recently been promulgated making Saigon a Municipality with a Mayor, two assistants and twelve councillors. The regulations are certainly of a very liberal character, and should have the effect of doing away with all just cause for the complaints often made by the public of undue influence exerted over the Council by the Governor of the Colony. This would seem hardly likely to continue to be the case, seeing that all the French members of the Council will be elected by vote. We regret, however, to notice that the meetings of the Council are not to be public, as it is difficult to see what there can be at them of a private character. We shall watch the working of the new régime with interest, and trust that it will tend to more efficient municipal government than, to judge from the statements very generally made, the Colony has as yet enjoyed.

THE news brought by last mail with reference to the phase which the Lekin dues question had assumed in Shanghai points to the necessity of some clearer understanding than that foreshadowed in the Chefoo Convention being arrived at with regard to it. It seems that the

new Taoutai (the City Governor) insists upon levying the tax upon dealers in foreign goods in the native city, and these naturally threaten to proceed to the foreign settlements, where they would be exempt. Surely some arrangement could be devised whereby so inconvenient an inconsistency as this could be obviated; and as the question is now virtually reopened, on account of the delay in the ratification of the Convention, it is to be hoped that an understanding with this object may be arrived at.

THE appointments of Mr. THOMAS LETT WOOD (Chief Justice of Bermuda) to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, and of Mr. JOHN BUDD PHEAR (lately Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta), to be Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, are gazetted.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. JAMES HUGH MCLOSKEY, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh, late Colonial Surgeon, Labuan, to be Colonial Surgeon for Malacca.

Correspondence.

THE NATIVES IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—A great deal is being said in the China papers in favour of the abolition of the night-pass system, and much plausible argument is being brought into play in favour of that measure. I have been resident a long time in Hong Kong, and do not hesitate to say that I think it would be a great mistake to do away with it, and that it would be a still greater error to abolish the regulation by which Chinese are called upon to carry lamps. The night-pass system is of foreign origin, but the lamp precaution is simply the adoption in Hong Kong of what is universal in Chinese cities, where Chinese invariably carry lanterns—so that there is really nothing very oppressive in these measures; and they are of undoubted value in a policing point of view. I recollect very well when the lamp system was introduced, in consequence of an increase of crimes of violence, the Chinese raised a great cry against it; the complaints, however, were not attended to, and in a short time the native population fell in with the system to the undoubted improvement of the security of the streets. Before, therefore, Mr. Henessy takes the rash step of abolishing these safeguards, I should recommend him to institute careful inquiries among experienced foreigners in the Colony; and I am confident, if he takes steps to obtain advice from unbiassed and sound men, that he cannot fail to become convinced of the error which he will fall into by the attempt to apply to Hong Kong principles of Government which, however good in themselves, cannot be adopted with people such as the Chinese of that place. It is never to be overlooked that in Hong Kong we have not only to deal with a large resident criminal population, but that the island is so situated that unless somewhat severe precautionary measures be adopted, it will always afford a convenient place of refuge for the worst scum of the criminal population on the mainland.

In conclusion, I would point out that the Local Government of Hong Kong has been repeatedly misled by mistaking the outcry of a few as the opinion of the whole of the Chinese residents. Half-a-dozen Chinese, generally, no doubt, men of some respectability, but still not the whole population, get the ear of the authorities, and represent that "the Chinese Community" wish for this, that, or the other, when, in a large number of instances the mass of people wish nothing of the kind. I believe, if the native residents were canvassed fairly there is every probability in favour of their wishing for the continuance of the system, which is entirely in accord with what they are used to in their own cities.—Your obedient servant,
London, July 30, 1877.

HONG-KONGIENSIS.

FOOCHOW SABBATH BREAKING.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—As an old China resident, will you permit me to congratulate the residents in Foochow upon the resolution which has been passed at the Club against Sunday billiards? I have no desire to enter upon any religious controversy on the subject; but I am sure that Englishmen of all denominations would regret that besides the temptations which cannot be avoided in a place like China young men there should be subjected to the additional temptation which would be offered by a billiard-room being open on Sundays. It is difficult enough for men who all the week are hard at work to withdraw their minds from the pressing needs of business, and too often the talk of the Tea and Silk rooms and the race course engrosses attention on the Day of Rest, to the exclusion of higher thoughts. But if this cannot be avoided in some cases, at least the general feeling of the foreign communities in China is religious, and the Sunday is a reality in all the open ports. It will be

little to the credit of Foochow to be the first to alter this creditable state of things, and (though by no means rigidly Sabbatarian in my ideas) I would deeply regret anything which might do away in China with the calm and quiet of the Sunday, the one day when the thoughts of those separated from their friends and country naturally turn homewards, let us hope also Heavenwards. I am sure that many a China resident has in after life looked back with gratitude upon the simple services which he has attended when abroad, and the ability with which the Sunday has armed him to withstand at least to some extent, the moral enervation which is certain to be produced more or less in all, by the artificial life led as a rule in the Far East. I can well recollect how when I first arrived very many years ago as a young man in China the Sunday seemed to me a kind of oasis in a moral desert, and to be the great link with all that was dear and sacred at home; and I am sure it would be a source of deep regret if the already too small chances which exist in China of such feelings being continuous were lessened by temptation being offered to young men who, if left to themselves, might do better, to lounge away the Day of Rest amidst the click of billiard balls, the crack of soda-water corks, and the easy, not to say rather slangy, chit-chat which forms the staple of billiard-room conversation.—Yours faithfully,
London, July 31 1877. AN EX-FOOCHOW RESIDENT.

OVER-CARRIAGE OF GOODS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I notice that your correspondent, "A China Merchant," attributes the over-carriage of goods by the Canal boats to the want of sufficient arrangements at the intermediate ports; but I think he is somewhat mistaken as to the cause. At all events, whatever extra care may be required abroad, I believe the primary cause of the mistakes which arise is the want of proper means of storing the goods in London, in consequence of which Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai get "mixed." A little extra expense in this direction would save the owners from claims which must under present circumstances amount to a large sum every year.—Your obedient servant,
London, July 31st, 1877.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

On the 3rd inst. H.E. Kwoh, accompanied by Dr. Macartney and one of the Attachés, visited the Caxton Exhibition, South Kensington. They were conducted through the galleries by Mr. J. S. Hodson, the hon. secretary, and were very much interested in what they saw, naturally not least so in the Chinese block-printing in operation. The Chinese, from the close of the tenth century, had printed their books by blocks. Psalm xxiii. was being cast off a block, engraved in Canton, and exhibited by Mr. Thomas Jenner, and the proof was carefully inspected by Kwo-Tah-Jen.

THE LATE REV. DR. DOUGLAS.

By a telegram sent from Amoy we receive the painful intelligence that Rev. Dr. Douglas died on the 26th of July, of cholera. The news is all the more startling as cholera is a comparatively rare disease among the resident foreign population of the place. Dr. Douglas had been suffering from weakness and a general lowness of the system for a considerable time, and it may be if he had been in a better state of health he might have resisted the attack that has ended so fatally. His loss will be very severely felt in his own mission, and by many of the community who were intimate with him. He was thoroughly devoted to his work, and his extensive acquaintance with Chinese, and with the manners and habits of the people, rendered him exceedingly efficient as a missionary. He was not only very active in his own special work, but his spare hours which ought to have been devoted to relaxation, have for years been given to the completing of his great work, namely, his "Dictionary of the Amoy Language." This book is one of great value to the student of this particular dialect. It is exceedingly full and accurate. As one examines it, one is astonished at the amount of labour that has been bestowed upon it; and one wonders how, in addition to his missionary work, which made heavy demands upon his time and strength, he could have produced such an immense work as this book. It is only great workers, however, that know how to economise time so as to be able to accomplish results such as are beyond the powers of those who are less persevering and self-denying. From the statements of those long personally acquainted with him we can testify that though he must have given a great deal of his strength to this his "magnum opus" he never allowed it to come between him and his missionary work. He held very strongly that the preaching of the Gospel was and ought to be the chief aim of the missionary, and that literary work, unless of a purely missionary character, ought to occupy a secondary place in his thoughts. The building up of the Church of Christ engaged all his best powers and affections, and gratifying must the results have been to him as he passed away from this earth. Twenty-two years ago, when he reached Amoy, the mission was in its infancy. Few converts had been gathered in, and but one or two stations

established. Now there are nearly seven hundred members and twenty-four stations that have been planted in the country North and South of Amoy. Who could have predicted that in so short a period he should have been permitted to see such grand results, especially when we consider that equal success has marked the work of the other two missions in Amoy?

GERMANY. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 31.

The new German man-of-war which was launched at Gaarden, near Kiel, last week, was not the new ironclad corvette which is to be named the Bayern (Bavaria), but a steam corvette of far inferior dimensions than the Bayern, which is destined to become one of the most formidable battle ships of the German navy. The new corvette, which will be employed as a cruiser, has been named the Bismark. She is an iron vessel of 2,800 tons burthen, and in order to keep her bottom clean the hull has been cased in teak wood and coppered. The rigging is that of a full frigate, and the propeller, which is only a two-bladed one, can be hoisted up when the vessel is under sail. The engines are of 2,500-horse power, and the armament consists of 16 so-called ring-guns of 15 centimeter calibre. Four other corvettes of similar size are at present under construction, of which three are to be launched within the present year.

The conflict between the Government and the Catholic Clergy is still being carried on, notwithstanding that the Clericals have lost their best and most formidable champion by the recent death of Bishop Ketteler, at Mainz. As reported from Koeln (Cologne), the former Archbishop of that place, Paul Melchers, who is also a very energetic religious champion, has been sentenced "in contumaciam" to a fine of m.600 or thirty days' imprisonment, for having carried on the duties of his office, notwithstanding his having been dismissed from his archbishopric. A very remarkable incident in connection with this case occurred at Kissingen, when Prince Bismark was there this summer. Six clergymen (not Catholics) ventured to "interview" the great Chancellor, and were received in such an amiable manner that they were really astonished. Bismark on this occasion displayed deep and sound, although simple religious views, such as many a one would not have expected to find in the "Iron Duke," and he at the same time expressed his hopes that the Government in regard to the clerical conflict would in future restrict itself to a defensive policy and that the Catholic clergy on their own part would soon cease their opposition to the Government.

The mercantile world in Russia is far from believing in the neutrality of Great Britain during the present war, and in the expectation that the Russian ports of the Baltic will some day or other be blockaded by British ironclads, the export of grain from Russia at present has attained vast dimensions. With such haste is this trade carried on that the steamers employed therein are not allowed to bring their cargoes to a market, but discharge in Denmark, where supplies are being stored for future sale. Trade between Russia and Germany and Austria is at present languishing in consequence of the low value of Russian paper roubles. The losses incurred by the late great retrogradation of this means of payment are really enormous.

The great financial operation with reference to the Hamburg American Steamship Company appears to have been carried out. The shares, amounting to six millions of marks nominal, are to be bought back, all the preference loans are to be called in for payment, and are to be replaced by one great preference loan at 4 per cent., which is to be contracted with the Nordd. Bank and others. Those owners of preference bonds that do not choose to take the new bonds for their old ones will be paid in cash out of the above loan. By this manipulation the company hopes to be able next year to pay a dividend to its shareholders, who have not seen any money for five years past.

On the 24th of this month a report reached our town that the wall of a stone-pit in the neighbourhood of the little town of Wehlen (kingdom of Saxony) had tumbled into the river Elbe, and that navigation had been quite stopped. There is happily no loss of life to be deplored, but the damage done to property amounts to some hundred thousand marks. The river at the spot has a depth of fourteen feet, and is totally filled up with stones. A river steamboat, with a great number of passengers on board, passed the spot immediately before the disaster occurred, and narrowly escaped total destruction.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Cologne on the 24th of July on their journey to the Upper Rhine and to Switzerland.

HAMBURG, AUG. 7.

The Emperor has left Gastein, where he has had a benefiting sojourn, and to-morrow he will be at Ischl (Austria), to meet the Sovereign of the Austro-Hungary Empire. During next week our Emperor will stay at Babelsburg, one of the Imperial castles in the neighbourhood of Berlin, and on the 15th of next month he proceeds to Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, where great military manoeuvres will be held of the 14th Army Corps, lasting until the 22nd of September. A large number of foreign officers and persons of high rank are invited for this occasion, and probably the ex-President of the United States, General Grant, will also join the Imperial suite. During the last few days of this month the Crown Prince will visit Bavaria, to inspect the Bavarian army.

The commercial treaty between Austria and Germany has been the chief topic of conversation during the past week, the German plenipotentiaries having proceeded to Vienna. All journals discussed freely the question whether Austria is now more inclined to adopt free-trade than hitherto.

The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by their daughter, the Princess Thyra, passed through here last Sunday on a journey to the southward, and after staying a night in the Hotel de l'Europe left Frankfurt-upon-Main.

The port of Sundswall, in Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia), one of the principal places for the exportation of timber, which a few years ago suffered from a great fire, has again been visited by the destructive element, which broke out in a saw-mill, and attained fearful dimensions. No fewer than eighteen streets were destroyed, and it was only by the most energetic exertions that the fire was kept from the harbour, in which at the present time hundreds of vessels are taking in their cargoes. It must be remembered that all the towns of northern Sweden are built of wood, principally of fir, and fires, therefore, when once alight, are only subdued with the greatest difficulty.

The hopes which were entertained of a rich harvest have been greatly diminished by the occurrence of almost incessant showers of rain. The wheat has been affected by what we call rust, oats have been kept back in growth and will ripen far too late, and the potatoes which were growing promisingly everywhere have been visited by a blight brought on by constant wet, and on many acres the crop has been entirely destroyed. From Hungaria and other South-Eastern districts the reports are far more favourable, and a large surplus crop will be available for exportation from these countries.

At Kiel, of late, some trials have been made under the superintendence of the Minister of Marine, with the so-called Whitehead torpedo, the patent of which has been acquired by our Government; the result has been not at all favourable, the torpedo at a distance of only 800 metres frequently missing the object aimed at. The building of torpedo boats has therefore been for the present suspended.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The same inactivity as reported in previous weeks has prevailed during the past week, and no speculative business has been reported. Transactions have only been to the extent of actual requirements for consumption. The Money Market continues to be well supplied.

COFFEE has been in no great demand, but sufficiently to keep values firm. The import of Coffee during the first six months reached the following figures: 1876, 8,652 barrels 839,665 bags, equal 103,400,000 lbs.; 1877, 12,360 barrels 845,451 bags, equal 106,800,000 lbs. Stock, 1876, 38,000,000 lbs.; 1877, 39,000,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—Values are slightly lower, in consequence of unfavourable reports from abroad, and transactions during the past fortnight have not exceeded 484 baskets brown Batavia, which changed owners for future delivery. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.28½ to 30; do. unclayed, m.22½ to 24; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 30; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31 to 33; do. brown, m.22½ to 29½; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.31½ to 34½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.24 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Prices for cleaned are slightly higher. Of uncleaned 8,000 bags have arrived per Eduard from Bassein, which have already changed owners afloat.

TEA is unchanged. The following first hand parcels have been sold, viz., 1,459/4, 1,189/8, 200/16 boxes Congou, 164/8 boxes Souchong, and 90/4 boxes Pecco.

COTTON is very quiet, and values rule in favour of buyers.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quiet; prime quality m.5.60 to 6; Mace, m.4.60 to 4.80; Ginger, Bengal flat, m.26 to 26½; Cochin firm, m.63 to 86; Cloves are in more demand, per Nubia from Zanzibar arrived 423 Gonjes, and 277 bags stalks have already been sold for delivery; quotation for Zanzibar quality m.135 to 136, Amboina, m.163 to 165; Pepper is inquired for, Singapore m.38 to 38½, Penang m.35 to 36 White m.66 to 80.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

During the past week the tendency has been a varying one, as the news from the seat of war exercised an influence. During the first few days the resolution of the Austrian Government to decree a partial mobilisation depressed the market; but afterwards the victory of the Turks at Plevna caused a recovery. As regards local shares I have to report a reaction in those of the Hamburg American Steamship Company, as a rumour was afloat according to which the proceedings with the German Transatlantic Company, referred to in my last, were interfered with. The above-mentioned shares as well as those of the German Transatlantic and of the Norddeutsche Bank have therefore shown a temporary fall.

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	—	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	—	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105½	105½
Do. do. 1875	95½	95½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1845... ..	—	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ..	116½	116½
Coeln Minden Railway	92½	93
Bergisch-Markische Railway	69	69½
Berlin-Hamburg Railway	—	—
Norddeutsche Bank... ..	132½	132½
Vereinsbank	120½	—
International Bank	74	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	100	100½
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.)	99½	99½
Hamburg American Packet Company	—	54
Deutsche Dpfschiffs Rhederei	46	—
Deutsche Transatlantische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft	11½	12

SHIPPING.

The arrivals and departures on the river-side during the fortnight have been satisfactory. From the Far East I have to report the arrival of the Marie, Gerdelmann, from Batavia; Oreb, Morice, from Bassein, and Anna Hausweldt, Schroeder, from Malden Island; and the departures of the Palua, Binge, for Bangkok, and Andreas, Hoyer, for Hong Kong. At Bremen a whole fleet of vessels have arrived from the rice ports, namely, the Smidt, Nobe, from Bassein; Lasker, Rabe;

Oregon, Thorsen; Ystavat, Burman; Ravenna Padre, de Andreis, and Wilhelmine, Keller, all from Rangoon; and Willy Rickmers, Rehm, from Bassein. From Bremen there have been no departures for East India or China. The berth has been taken here, at Hamburg, by the Deutschland, Kuehn, for Rangoon; Egeria, s.s., for Penang, &c. (to leave to-morrow); Conrad Hinrich, Schueler, for Singapore; India, Dickson, and Fidelio, Bohsen, both for Hong Kong; and Iphigenia, Gren, for Japan. Cargo is still scarce, and rates continue to rule low.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 8.

Matters are just now very dull both in politics and business. We are in the midst of the cucumber season, and everyone is taking holiday. There perhaps was never such a dull season known as the present. Trade has come to a complete standstill, and in politics there is nothing to report. The Ministers are all absent. It is said that their Budgets are quite ready, but it seems highly probable that the present Chamber will not meet again, and that all future legislation will be postponed until the new Chamber begins the Parliamentary struggle. It is said that the Minister of the Department of Justice desires to resign office, owing to ill-health. He has spent some time at Marienbad, but has returned unbenefited.

A Bill has been laid before Parliament to confirm the treaty between the Government and the Dutch India Railway Company, to sell to the State the line Batavia Buitenzorg, and to grant to the Company the concession for the lines from Djokjokarta to Magelang and Tjilatjap and from Sourakarta to Madioen. No opposition is expected.

Strange rumours are in circulation about the future intentions of the King. It is asserted that for some time past there have been several Frenchmen busy packing up at H.M.'s country seat, "het Loo," the several objects of art, which, it is said, are to be forwarded to Paris, where they are to be placed in an hotel, which was recently bought by the King. The conclusion is drawn that it is the intention of H.M. to abdicate. The Prince of Orange has left the Hague for Paris.

Much consternation has been caused by the fact that one of the most beautiful picture cabinets, that of the late Mrs. Van Loon, has been sold to Baron Rothschild, at Paris, for the sum of 1,500,000 guilders. All the pictures were from the old Dutch school. Negotiations were opened by our Government to buy this fine collection, but it creates a good deal of surprise that it was sold at once to Mr. Rothschild, and with such haste as if it had become necessary to raise the money quickly. The fact of this sale is the more to be regretted because the Government is building an enormous museum and picture gallery in this town.

You will remember that some time ago I wrote you about the complaints that the Minister of the Colonial Department ordered a good deal of what was wanted for the harbour works at Batavia from England. Mr. De Gelder, an engineer, has replied officially, and gave the reasons why the Government was compelled to apply to English manufacturers. But this has not restored peace. The *Nederlandsche Industriël*—an organ that fights for Protection—publishes in its last number an article of Messrs. Diepeveen, Lels and Smit, in which objections are made to the reasons adduced by Mr. De Gelder. They conclude that the Dutch manufacturers and shipbuilders are quite able to manufacture all that is wanted for these harbour-works, and that the Government did not address themselves to the right men to get information as to the prices.

The *Handelsblad* of this date contains an article urging the Government to take the initiative in the proposal to erect a lighthouse at Cape Sheneriff or Hatoen, in order to prevent such misfortunes as that which befell the steamer Meikong, of the Messageries Maritimes line.

The steamer Friesland, bound from Rotterdam to Java, grounded while going to sea through the new canal. Assisted by several tug-boats she was floated off and continued her voyage.

The clerical population is greatly incensed by a measure which has been taken by the Minister of the Financial Department. For more than a century the Roman Catholic priests rented or hired from the State very extensive lands, well known under the name of St. Agatha, for a rental of only f.1,700 a year, their value being at least half a million. The Minister has announced that this arrangement must cease, and that the lands will be leased out by public tender.

The Zoological Gardens here, which possesses an excellent Japanese museum, has bought a large collection of objects illustrating the domestic life and industry of Japan.

According to a statistical return our population has increased in the last twenty-five years 25 per cent. Another return states that the consumption of spirits has at the same time increased 83 per cent.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. H. E. Verschoor, ex-member of our Senate. He died at Sleenwyk, and was eighty-three years of age.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Great dullness in our markets for Colonial Produce still prevails—the transactions have been very limited, both by public sale and private tender. The Money-Market is plentifully provided.

COFFEE.—Since my last report both here as in Rotterdam several first hand lots changed hands at firm prices, which went up in consequence of the small offers that were made. The Trading Company will sell by public sale on the 22nd inst. bales Java. Good ordinary is now quoted at 53c.

SUGAR is very dull. Some lots were sold at f.1 under the former quotations; they were bought by our refiners. Holders, however, are now disinclined to operate.

TOBACCO without the least business. The stock in the first hand includes 44,213 bs. Java, 4,337 bs. Sumatra, 3,222 bs. Manila and 3,000 bs. E.I.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are very firm, but there are no sales to report. Mace met with a good demand, especially for fine qualities; sold were

171 chests ex Lord of the Isle. The quotation is as follows:—Nutmegs, No. 1, 170c. to 215c.; No. 2, 140c. to 170c.; No. 3, 95c. to 120c.; No. 4, 45c. to 85c. Mace, D, 130c. to 135c.; E, 120c. to 25c. Pepper 20c. to 21c.; White, 40c. to 45c.

RICE (uncleaned).—Burmah met with a lively demand and prices are advancing. No transactions took place, except two cargoes which were bought from the London market for account of Dutch firms. Java cleaned enjoyed a regular trade; ordinary quality was somewhat higher in price. Japan met with much more attention.

JAVA INDIGO had a good demand, especially in the ordinary qualities. About 400 chests changed hands at firm prices.

TIN.—Since the auction of Banca which was held on the 31st of July, and when in average f. 41.05 was paid, the market looked enormous dull. Actually can be bought at f.41 to f.41½; but there is a strict want of amateurs. Billiton, for being delivered in September, was sold by small parcels at f.39½ to f.39¾. It is now offered at f.39, so that the market closes much more duller.

MANILA HEMP has met with a steady demand; but there is a want of stock.

HIDES look much more healthier, but there are no sales to report. On the 14th inst. about 12,000 ps. E.I. will be offered for private tender.

DRUGS.—Without transactions.

TEA.—At the much more lower prices some demand prevailed. The quotations for good ord. China Congou is 70c. to 75c.; good ord. Java 65c. to 70c. The unsold stock includes 30,700/4 chests Java, and 5,400/4 chests China.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65; do. Three per Cents., 77½; do. Four per Cents., 101½; Dutch Trading Company, —; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 126; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 104½; Netherlands Bank, 326; Rotterdam Bank, —; Amsterdam Bank, 82½; Java Bank, 195; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 50½; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 97½; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 89; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102½; Dutch India Railway Shares, 97½; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 3, at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Ares; Aug. 4, at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Hertog Oscar Frederik; at Hellevoet, from Rangoon, Snowdonia; Aug. 5, at Zierikzee, from Tjilatjap, Maassluis.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 4, from Maassluis, for Java, Friesland (str.); Aug. 7, from Ymuiden, for Macassar, Aetrea; Aug. 8, from Brouwershaven, for Sourabaya, Johanna Margaretha.

Monetary and Commercial.

The tendency of the Tea market continues upwards for all Teas over 1s. 2d. per lb., but those under this figure are still uninquied for, and are extremely difficult of realisation, except at auction, where they continue to be thrown upon the market. It is satisfactory to notice that these unreserved sales are diminishing in quantity, and that the trade are becoming more disposed to careful purchasing, and consequently to lean again towards private contract. The arrivals have been light, and the telegrams from China continue to announce diminished shipments. Some of last season's Teas have been fetching very low prices, notably one lot in chests, which only realised 7½d.; another instance of the extreme inadvisability of holding Teas at the risk of running from one season into another. The Green Tea market is in a deplorable state, enhanced by the untoward disturbances in America.

The state of the Silk market continues most discouraging; and is indeed far worse than, making every allowance for adverse circumstances, would seem to be warranted. It is true that the stock of Chinas and Japans here is, in round numbers, about double what it was last year, say 34,000 bales, against 17,000, but, on the other hand, settlements and stocks in China show a decrease of about 24,000 bales as compared with this time last season, so that in point of fact, so far as supplies are concerned, the market should be better by some 7,000 bales less this season than last. Among the causes of the present state of the market are the general dullness of trade, the uncertain aspect of political affairs and the recent disturbances in America. But for these depressing influences, there can be little doubt that the market would recover in face of the favourable statistics.

In the Produce Markets there has been little change during the week, business continuing very quiet. Coffee is again lower, except fine colory, which maintains the previous value. Sugar is in heavy supply, and very dull. Black Pepper is lower, owing to increased stocks. The demand for floating cargoes of Rice has been maintained, and a further advance has been realised. Tin is again lower, Straits being quoted £66, Banca £70 per ton. Other articles show no alteration.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in July 1877 were £19,187. The total receipts from January 1 to July 31, 1877, were £115,007, and in the corresponding months, 1876, £115,876; 1875, £93,844.

India Council drafts to the amount of 26½ lacs (say £265,000)

were allotted on the 8th inst., at the minimum of 1s. 8½d. per rupee, or at about ½d. above last week. Calcutta obtained £163,372, Madras £1,628, and Bombay £100,000, tenders for bills on the two first-named Presidencies receiving about 77 per cent., and those on Bombay for bills in full.

The P. and O. steamer *Bokhara* was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the sum of £597,991 in specie for the East, viz., for Bombay, silver £209,500; ditto gold, £10,000; Calcutta, silver, £260,100; Penang, silver, £53,600; Singapore, silver, £20,000; Hong Kong, silver, £34,791; and Shanghai, silver, £10,000.

Bar silver has been very firm during the week, and some amount has been placed at 54½d. per oz. for India. Mexican dollars have declined in value; and those on the market have been sold at 53½d. per oz., showing a reduction of 1d. per oz. in price.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	...	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	...	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	...	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16...	1/8½ to 1/8 11-16...	1/8½ to 1/8 13-16
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10½
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10½
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2½ ...	5/2½ to 5/2½ ...	5/2½ to 5/3

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,499,297	1,057,393
1877 to date	£20,000	—

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.			
10	Agri...	All	10½ to 11½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	27 to 29
20	City	10	14½ to 15½
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
600fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	670 fr.
22½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	16 to 17
50	London and County	20	63 to 64
50	London Joint-Stock	15	46½ to 47½
100	London and Westminster	30	61 to 62
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	41 to 42
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7½ to 7½
10	Great Northern	All	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European	All	18 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	26 to 27
90	India-rub., Gutta-per., & Teleg. Works	All	24 to 26
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
100	Alliance Marine	11	24½ to 25½
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	11 to 11½
50	Commercial Union	5	14 to 15 pm.
50	Globe Marine	4	5 to 5½ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine	50	95 to 98
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1½ to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	6½ to 7½
25	Thames and Mersey	2	5½ to 6½ pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7½ to 7½
90	Universal Marine	5	3½ to 3½ pm.
TEA COMPANIES.			
30	Assam	20	71 to 75
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 7
20	Darjeeling	All	20 to 22
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5½
20	Jorhaut	All	60 to 65
10	Leibong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5½ to 6½
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis.
20	Do.	5	—
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2½ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	610 fr.
450	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
100	Do.	10	9 to 7 dis.
402fr.	Royal Mail Steam	60	49 to 51
—	Suez Canal	—	680 fr.
498	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	108 to 110
93½	Do.	All	100 to 102
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	104 to 106

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

According to the official accounts the declared value of our exports during last month amounted to £17,587,301, against £16,084,587 in the corresponding month last year, and exhibited an increase of no less than £1,502,714, of which rather more than £1,000,000 accrued under the heads of cotton goods and yarns, and the remainder under linen, woollen and worsted goods, iron, and the more miscellaneous items composing this branch of trade, the principal being alkali, ammunition and military stores, copper, cordage, earthenware, haberdashery, hardware, hats, lead, leather, jute manufactures, seed oil, rags, refined sugar, telegraphic wire, and sheep's wool. In the seven months ended July 31, 1877, the value was £112,821,431, against £115,294,640 in 1876, and £130,092,963 in 1875. The value of the principal imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month amounted to £36,120,850, against £31,876,803 in the corresponding month of 1876, and £34,461,554 in 1875. In the seven months ended July 31 the value was £232,349,233, against £217,737,004 in the corresponding period of last year, and £219,305,641 in 1875. The principal increases of the month were in butter, cheese, corn, and other grain, potatoes, sugar, tea, and wool.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 1,377,200	692,400	1,854,300
Japan	855,300	1,733,200	1,416,400
Straits Settlements	189,200	126,300	228,400
Ceylon	2,700	10,000	22,000
For the Seven Months ended 31st July.			
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 8,645,800	6,827,100	12,295,500
Japan	9,532,000	8,081,500	7,841,300
Straits Settlements	1,211,500	1,050,600	1,339,600
Ceylon	93,400	117,100	75,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 40,657,900	27,074,500	35,074,500
Japan	3,758,600	2,743,200	3,438,300
Philippine Islands	3,794,600	1,711,500	6,390,500
Java	4,500,900	3,790,500	4,832,900
Straits Settlements	8,947,800	9,732,100	11,458,600
Ceylon	1,603,700	1,731,400	2,214,400
For the Seven Months ended 31st July.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 246,602,300	258,263,800	256,647,000
Japan	23,747,500	18,046,400	15,597,900
Philippine Islands	17,969,800	13,927,200	35,066,800
Java	37,882,800	38,740,900	55,869,600
Straits Settlements	51,555,600	62,787,000	68,389,400
Ceylon	19,161,800	20,174,000	17,294,700

WORSTED STUFFS.

To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 1,551,800	658,700	1,734,600
Japan	1,429,500	471,300	404,600
For the Seven Months ended 31st July.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 9,176,200	7,683,600	10,193,400
Japan	2,960,000	977,800	1,732,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 178,000	166,600	193,200
Japan	32,500	36,700	76,100
For the Seven Months ended 31st July.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 1,022,300	1,475,400	1,257,000
Japan	137,400	109,700	356,800

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

	tons	11	1,006
For the month	802	—	—
For the seven months	5,324	6,277	9,635

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

	For the Three Months ended 30th June.			
From	1875.	1876.	1877.	
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)...	£718,349	£665,895	£1,334,829	
Hong Kong ...	193,228	105,479	358,707	
Macao ...	6,435	1,524	7,122	
Japan...	69,406	68,398	71,607	
Straits Settlements ...	659,548	698,161	692,743	
Ceylon ...	1,514,965	920,423	1,604,288	
Philippine Islands ...	528,257	411,968	508,593	
Java ...	568,045	388,821	661,499	
Siam ...	—	60,406	—	
Borneo ...	—	10,294	—	
Cochin-China ...	—	240	102	

From	For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£3,703,343	£2,793,115	£4,059,253
Hong Kong ...	442,922	374,412	940,032
Macao ...	7,086	13,219	7,122
Japan ...	193,705	153,005	266,880
Straits Settlements ...	1,628,204	1,425,218	1,322,236
Ceylon ...	2,703,481	2,033,907	3,075,475
Philippine Islands ...	901,664	756,011	1,059,122
Java ...	1,300,089	1,165,660	1,258,077
Siam ...	—	105,155	—
Borneo ...	13,019	25,103	—
Cochin-China ...	—	4,411	10,066

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30th, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

To	For the Three Months ended 30th June.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£1,364,597	£1,120,070	£1,180,696
Hong Kong ...	980,127	750,496	1,023,862
Japan ...	697,897	405,780	491,120
Straits Settlements ...	487,734	502,934	528,747
Ceylon ...	276,751	250,365	229,352
Philippine Islands ...	249,783	143,828	347,308
Java ...	476,662	452,933	593,908
Siam ...	5,648	2,820	4,375
Cochin-China ...	43	436	450
Borneo ...	252	—	—

To	For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£2,663,775	£2,560,503	£2,507,370
Hong Kong ...	4,739,400	1,665,907	1,960,696
Japan ...	1,349,599	812,488	899,695
Straits Settlements ...	980,025	1,049,642	1,145,301
Ceylon ...	464,600	563,841	528,725
Philippine Islands ...	431,321	306,958	666,550
Java ...	946,033	807,077	1,146,627
Siam ...	11,451	3,055	11,209
Borneo ...	252	70	26
Cochin-China ...	1,841	2,807	1,562

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is no change of importance to note in our market during the past week. The public sales have been on a moderate scale, but prices for fair kinds of black-leaf Congou went lower; other kinds much as before. Privately there has been a fair amount of business done without much change in prices, good to fine kinds meeting most attention.—Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain much as before; common to fair kinds remain dull of sale; fair to good kinds, both of Saryune and Kaisow, have been steady, but with only a moderate inquiry; fine remain firm as also finest, at full prices. In Pak-Lin kinds there has been no alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair of old season still sell from 7½d. to 8d. per lb. In new there is no alteration in prices, but they are dull of sale privately, and at public sale in one or two instances lower rates were established; fair to good medium have been saleable at former prices; good to fine have also sold at previous rates; finest remain in fair request at fully former prices. New-make kinds remain as before, the good kinds being more saleable than the common to fair. Oolong: Prices have been very irregular; at public sale on the 3rd inst. a few parcels realised full prices, but yesterday a further quantity went 1d. per lb. lower. Privately it is difficult to get bids except for the finer Formosa kinds. Souchongs: We are yet without arrivals of new season's, and in old there is nothing of interest to report. Scented Teas: Canton Capers, common to fair kinds have sold at previous prices; good to fine realise full rates. In Orange Pekoes there is no alteration to notice. Foochow kinds remain firm at the decline last quoted. Green Teas: The demand is moderate, and prices are without material change. The public sales have comprised 10,515 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz:—

	1877.	1876.
Home Consumption ...	1,951,036	2,001,737
Coastwise ...	610,092	597,938
Exports ...	1,084,467	266,214
	3,645,595	2,865,889

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says:—Since our last the market has been very quiet, but the arrival of four vessels may lead to renewed inquiry. Generally Importers have been firm, and there is little alteration to notice in prices. Foochow kinds are much neglected. Foochow Congous:—Fair, 10½d. to 1s. 1d., with very few sales; medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; fine, very little on offer. Black Leaf Congous: Fair, 10½d. to 1s. 1d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; finest, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. Tayshans: Common to fair, 9½d. to 11½d., have been inquired for. Scented Teas: Canton Capers: Good common, 11½d.; fair 1s. to 1s. 2d. Scented Orange Pekoes: Fair, 1s. 2d.; medium, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Green Teas are not wanted.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been no feature of any interest to notice in the condition of the market, though a little business has been transacted in most descriptions of Silk, but only on an extremely limited scale. It is disappointing to find that there is no increase in the rate of consumption, the deliveries for last month being on a parity with those of June, though showing a considerable improvement as compared with those of the previous month. Even with this restricted consumption, however, stocks exhibit a reduction of 5 per cent. since the beginning of July, and must be gradually decreasing until the arrival of the new season's Silk from China, which cannot be in any quantity before the beginning of October, as the exports to Great Britain up to the present time are but 1,000 bales. Deliveries:—

	June.	July.
China ...	1,703	1,741
Canton ...	573	408
Japan ...	227	272

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular dated 3rd inst. says:—Our trade, usually quiet in July, which is a period of between seasons has this year shown a still greater depression, due to various causes. The state of politics alone would have prevented any contracts for new European Silk to deliver, which are as a rule placed at this period, especially when prices are low, as at present. The stoppage of some further houses has moreover considerably discouraged buyers in bringing to light the sad consequences of last season's exaggerated rise. It is now evident that the extraordinary large business of last year was almost entirely speculative. Except for a very short time, manufacturers were quite unable to sell their goods at corresponding prices, and the rapid decline that followed entailed on some of them heavier losses than they could bear. Under such circumstances, business will probably remain of a very hand to mouth character, as long as the reduction of work does not cause a sufficient reaction on prices of Silk-piece goods to allow manufacturers to work with a profit. Thus the future depends more than ever upon the state of consumption. We may add that a revival, whenever it takes place, ought to be greatly helped by the low prices of Europeans, leaving now as much as 5 to 10 per cent. loss upon the cost of new Silk, and also by the high prices ruling in Shanghai and the reduced scale of shipments from that port.

COCOANUT OIL.—Transactions have been unimportant. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes at £38 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—A depressed tone has prevailed, and prices of American have suffered a further general decline, but East India kinds show little change. The sales for the week ending this evening are about 9,500 bales. On the spot, Tinnevely 5½d., good fair; Western Madras 5 7-16d., good; Bengal 4½d., fair; Rangoon 4½d. to 4 15-16d., good fair to good; for arrival Tinnevely 5½d. June to September, good fair.

CUTCH.—Small sales of "flag BB," "Elephant," and "Howdah and Flag" marks have been made at 2½s. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—6 cases China small to small and bold mixed sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.

COFFEE.—The market has ruled dull, and moderate supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction have gone off flatly at a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., excepting a few lots fine, which have sold firmly. Native Ceylon has sold steadily. The closing values are, Plantation triage at 80s. to 90s. 6d., common grey to fine colour small at 92s. 6d. to 98s. 6d., low middling at 100s. 6d. to 104s., middling at 104s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., good middling to fine middling at 107s. to 110s., bold at 110s. 6d. to 118s., pea-berry at 106s. to 111s. Native small at 77s. 6d., good ordinary at 85s. 6d., pea-berry at 96s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 342 bags cubes were chiefly sold at steady rates, fine pale rather blocky 28s., ditto first-class sea-damaged 25s., 800 bales pressed bought in at 28s. Privately 100 bales sold at 20s. 7½d. ex quay.

HIDES.—At the periodical public sales yesterday the assortment of East India in the hair was very indifferent. Little was done in Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow, the bulk catalogued having been withdrawn. Rangoon were sold at a further decline of ¼d. per lb. The China offered were largely damaged by worm, and most of the "sound" piles were more or less affected. Prices of the sound were irregular, and on the average slightly in favour of buyers. Damages sold at a decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. Of 58,911 Hides offered 30,935 sold: Light, average 8½ to 11½ lbs., 6d. to 7d.; heavy, average 14½ to 18 lbs., 6d. to 6½d.; extra heavy, average 23½ to 27½ lbs., 6½d. to 6½d.; kips, average 5½ to 7½ lbs., 7½d. to 8d.; skins, average 3½ to 5½ lbs., 7d. to 7½d.; thirds, 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. The supply of Singapore and Penang was moderate, and late rates were generally obtained. Of 7,373 offered 3,208 sold: Fair, first heavy, average 25½ lbs., 5½d.; second heavy, average 22½ lbs., 4½d.; fair ordinary, first heavy, average 27½ to 36½ lbs., 5½d.; second heavy, average 23½ to 34½ lbs., 4½d. to 5d.; light, average 13½ to 22 lbs., 5½d. to 6½d.; ordinary, first heavy, average 36 lbs., 4½d.; second heavy, average 32½ lbs., 4½d.; thirds, 3½d. per lb.

MUSK.—27 caddies Tonquin sold, pile 1 fair shaped, partly rather damp with a few very damp at 45s. to 46s.; pile 2, rough, rather hard and rather skinny, but genuine at 32s. 6d. to 34s.; pile 3, good fair shaped but doubtful 16s.; rather inferior 14s. 6d.; rough rather skinny and doubtful 13s. 6d.; very wet pickings 21s. 6d. 15 caddies Yunnan bought in at 34s. to 35s., damp and partly broken 32s. 3 tins grain bought in at 55s. per oz.

OLDS.—20 cases Japan Peppermint bought in at 18s. PEPPER.—Black: The market has been depressed by the exceptionally heavy supplies, both actual and anticipated, and easy rates have been accepted, resulting in sales of about 1,500 bags privately, including 1,200 bags ex last week's auction, Singapore at 3 11-16d., Penang at 3 9-16d. to 3½d. In auction only 1,034 bags were offered and chiefly sold; of 400 bags Singapore 350 bags sold at 3½d. to 5½d., 180 bags Penang bought in at 3½d., 554 bags ordinary Trang sold at 3½d. to 3½d. Privately since the sale moderate sales of Penang have been made at 8½d. to 3 9-16d.,

and Singapore at 3 11-16d. **White:** The good supply of 1,039 bags Singapore at auction met a moderate demand, and only 400 bags found buyers at easy rates, except for fine, which sold steadily, fair to good fair bold at 6½d. to 6½d., fine bold at 6½d. to 7d. Since the sale 250 Singapore have been sold, chiefly at 6½d., also for arrival 25 tons Singapore, distant shipment, at 6½d. per lb.

RICE.—The demand for floating cargoes continues strong, and business has been done at a further advance in rates. On the spot the market is firm with little business. Nineteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The *Ravenna*, 1,013 tons Rangoon, March, at 10s. 7½d.; the *Arabella*, 1,026 tons Rangoon, April, at 10s. 9d.; the *Lina*, 1,179 tons Rangoon, April, at 10s. 9d.; the *Qvos*, 678 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 7½d. for London; the *Craigie Lea*, 850 tons Bassein, June, at 11s.; the *P. C. Peterson*, 964 tons Moulmein, May, at 11s.; the *Hangesund*, 1,500 tons Rangoon, off coast, at a little below 10s. 9d.; the *Janet Forbes*, 599 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 11s. 3d. open charter; the *Churchston*, 707 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s.; the *Thirza*, 1,202 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 10½d. open charter; the *Jessie Osborne*, 1,462 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s.; one of 1,900 tons Bassein, late June sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the *George Skolfield*, 1,875 tons Necranis, off coast, at 9s. 9d. ex ship London; the *Ophir*, 1,100 tons Necranis, March sailing, at 9s. 10½d. open charter; the *Carmelita Rocco*, 860 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 3d. open charter; the *Mario*, 1,001 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the *Flintshire*, 1,825 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the *Apenino*, 960 tons Necranis, off coast, at 9s. 10½d.; and the *Mornington*, 1,900 tons Bassein, late June sailing, at 11s. On the spot 100 tons white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 3d., 250 tons fine ditto at 13s. 9d., and 1,000 bags Moulmein at 10s.

SUGAR.—Early in the week privately 50 tons Native Penang in bags were sold at 18s.; and 520 tons Illo Illo unclayed Manila at 18s.; also about the following for the U.K.: The *Emily Davis*, 500 tons Java No. 14, at 30s. 9d.; and one half of the *Ukraine*, 400 tons Java No. 13, at 30s. 6d. Extreme dulness has since prevailed in the market, to some extent attributable to the heavy landings and increased stocks, and with little demand for any description, sales can only be effected at a further concession; as, however, the rather large supplies at public sale have been all bought in, and no sales have occurred privately, no decided reduction can be reported.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea*: Unworked is more inquired for, and 300 boxes have been sold at 43s. cash less interest. *Cinnamon Chips*: 199 bags Ceylon bought in at 4½d. to 5½d. *Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace*: No business done.

TAPIOCA.—Small sales of good Singapore have been made privately at 2½d. At auction 1,216 bags Singapore went off slowly, and the bulk was bought in at 2½d., only about 350 bags being sold at easy rates, ordinary and small at 2½d., good small at 2½d.

TIN has been very quiet at a further slight reduction in value. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot and about £66, Banca £70, Billiton £67 per ton.

TURMERIC.—20 bales China bold plump finger rather bulby bought in at 30s.

VERMILLION.—10 boxes China bought in at 2s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Early in the week, with a limited inquiry and flat Cotton market, symptoms of weakness appeared. Both manufacturers and spinners seemed inclined to give buyers some advantage in price, and this was mostly apparent in regard to Yarns, but the possible concessions were not tested, the few offers actually made being on too low a scale for business to result. There has since been only a very slow demand for both Yarns and Goods, and prices have scarcely been tested. On all sides, however, the tendency is in favour of buyers, and this is especially noticeable in Yarns, quotations of which are generally lower. In prices of Goods there is also a weaker tone, though when engagements still exist manufacturers are less open to make appreciable concessions.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	38½-39 in.	71bs.	5 2½	to 7 3½		
Do. do.	...	...	84lbs.	6 1	to 8 8½		
Do. do.	...	44 45 in.	71bs.	6 0½	to 7 8½		
Do. do.	...	...	81bs.	6 8½	to 8 5½		
Do. do.	...	...	90bs.	7 8½	to 9 7½		
Do. do.	...	60 in.	101bs.	9 4½	to 10 7½		
Grey T-Cloths	...	32 in.	61bs.	4 2	to 4 11		
Do. do.	...	...	71bs.	4 8 1-16	to 5 8 1-16		
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...	...	71bs.	5 3 9-16	to 6 11 1-16		
Do. do.	...	36 in.	81bs.	6 13 3-16	to 7 9 13-16		
Madapolams	...	32 in.	21b. 8oz.	2 2 11-16	to 3 6 11-16		
Grey Jacquets	...	39 in.	21b. 1oz.	2 6 17-32	to 3 7 17-32		
Grey Drills	...	30 in.	141bs.	8 6½	to 11 0½		
Grey Jeans	...	30 in.	81bs.	6 10½	to 8 7½		
White Spot Shirtings	...	36 in.	...	9 6			
Brocade do.	...	36 in.	...	9 9			
Damasks	...	36 in.	...	17 2½			
Water Twist (China quality)	...	16-24	...	0 10½	to 0 10½		
Do. do.	...	28-32	...	0 10½	to 0 11½		
Do. do. (Mock)	...	38-42	...	0 11	to 1 0		

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ¾ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £73. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish

soft, ex ship, £20; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £9 5s. to £9 10s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crepe Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stuffs.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	67,140	60,040	38,800	140,790	32,332	25,156
	„ Japan	—	257	360	71,860	—	77,812
	Total	67,140	60,297	39,160	212,650	32,332	102,968
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	75,020	46,320	22,870	94,790	38,691	11,833
	„ Japan	—	—	390	56,370	—	15,435
	Total	75,020	46,320	23,260	151,160	38,691	27,268
Do. 1875	To China	71,360	48,440	36,320	130,500	31,567	45,069
	„ Japan	—	1,830	890	135,520	—	26,829
	Total	71,360	50,270	37,110	267,020	31,567	71,898
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,586
	„ Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
	Total	119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,780
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,960
	„ Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,819
	Total	112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,779

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug. 2	Oreb	Morice	Bassein	Hamburg
2	Oregon	Thorsen	Do.	Bremen
3	Qvos	Olsen	Singapore	London
3	Mary Ann Wilson	Stoddart	Manila	Liverpool
3	Webfoot	—	Maulmain	Greenock
3	Bridgetown	Crisp	Hong Kong	Liverpool
3	Aries	Thompson	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
3	Nueva Lantaro	Estival	Manila	Barcelona
4	Sinbad	Brockelbank	Rangoon	London
4	Burdwan	Brown	Singapore	Do.
4	Wheatlandside	Smith	Akyab	Do.
4	Marie	Goldermann	Rangoon	Hamburg
5	Maria Ravano	Ravano	Rangoon	London
5	Hertig Oscar Frederic	Norlander	Bassein	Helvoet
5	Smidt	Nippe	Do.	Bremen
6	Lady Penryn	Owen	Do.	Falmouth
6	Principe di Lucedio	Preve	Rangoon	Do.
6	Jupiter	Nordin	Maulmain	Do.
6	Alice Muir	Ackers	Passaroang	Liverpool
6	President	—	Bassein	Do.
6	Duilio	Bozzo	Rangoon	Do.
7	Peronia (s.)	Schultz	Hong Kong	London
7	Thalia	McMurtly	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Secondo III	Chianpe	Akyab	Do.
7	Wave	Bugge	Shanghai	Do.
7	Plana (s.)	Builer	Shanghai	London
7	Vandis	Wikland	Manila	Liverpool
7	Emily A. Davies	Davies	Java	Greenock
7	Ukraine	Melcher	Sourabaya	Do.
8	George Skolfield	Forsyth	Akyab	London
8	Carnarvon Castle	Davis	Rangoon	Do.
8	Hangesund	Rasmussen	Do.	Do.
8	Fleura Castle	Thomson	Foo-chow-foo	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 23	Richard McManus	—	Anjer	New York
26	Cutwater	Merritt	Batavia	Do.
28	Walter Armstrong, Jr.	Hoopar	Anjer	Do.
Aug. 4	Japan	Stoth	Chittagong	Liverpool
4	Tania	England	Shanghai	London
4	Scotia	Farren	Anjer	Liverpool
4	Marino Dodero	—	Singapore	Penarth
4	Friesland (s.)	—	Java	Massachusetts
5	Palma	Binge	Bangkok	Cuxhaven
6	Ole Bull	Isberg	Singapore	Cardiff
7	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Hong Kong	London
7	Tamara	Martin	Manila	Greenock

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

WESER SCHELDE, Middleburg to Java, July 31, off the Start.
MARY, Rotterdam to Java, Aug. 1, off Hastings.
NIEUWE WATERWEG II, Rotterdam to Java, Aug. 1, off Hastings.
BALI, Rotterdam to Samarang, Aug. 1, off Dungeness.
UNA, Akyab to Falmouth, 100 days out, July 5, 33 N., 37 W.
A Norw. barq., Moulmein to Antwerp, May 2, 1 N., 89 E.
CORDELIA (barq.), Hamburg to Batavia, July 10, 10 N., 27 W.
GEORGE SHOTTON, London to Rangoon.
LIVERPOOL, for Batavia.

CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM.—August 6, the Dutch mail steamer Friesland, hence to Java, with a general cargo grounded, on the new waterway, but was got off with assistance of six tugs and proceeded.

A telegram from Batavia dated 7th inst. states that the Sea Star, from Nagasaki to Falmouth, with a cargo of rice, has been totally lost on a reef in lat. 1 S., long. 29 E.; crew saved.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated Aug. 8, states that the Gloucester foundered on the 29th July; all hands saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—August 3, passed, City of Limerick (str.), from London, for China; Fleurs Castle (str.), from China, for London.

MALTA.—August 5, arrived, Strathairley (str.), from London, and left for Penang; passed, Penguin (str.), for Foochow-Foo, and Number 4 (str.), from Glasgow, for Batavia.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Braemar Castle, Radnorshire, Glenfinlas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty, Glenearn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Rutlandshire, Agnes Muir, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glaucus (s.), Deucalion (s.). For Hong Kong: Charger, Cashmere. For Manila: Boranza, Yrurac Bat (s.). For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and ships in China waters find difficulty in obtaining cargo at any rate of freight.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meat. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS.—There now appears some prospect that the contest between the master shipbuilders and their workmen on the Clyde is drawing to a close. During the past week neutral parties have been exerting their influence to bring about an amicable under-

standing, and proposals made have led to a resolution that the matter in dispute should be submitted to two arbiters, before whom five representatives from each side should appear and state their respective cases. The masters have held a meeting, when this suggestion and the present position of affairs were discussed at considerable length. Ultimately it was agreed that before taking any decided course one way or the other it should be ascertained from the parties who are moving in the direction of arbitration whether they are acting with the consent or approval of the men, and in the event of the reply being in the affirmative there is good ground for believing that the employers will accede to arbitration. It may be mentioned that the shipwrights at a recent meeting agreed to refer the whole case to arbitration, leaving the details to be afterwards fixed. The strike has now lasted close on seventeen weeks, and much distress prevails among some sections of the men, those especially not in the trades' unions.

THE SARPEDON AND THE JULIA DAVID.—Some time since an action was brought by the Ocean Steamship Company, the owners of the Sarpedon, against the owners of the Belgian screw steamship Julia David, to recover damages in respect of the injury which was caused to the Sarpedon by a collision between the two vessels in September, 1876, in the Bay of Biscay. There was a counter-claim for damages by the owners of the Julia David for the damage caused to that vessel. At the time when the collision occurred the Sarpedon was on a voyage from Shanghai to London with a valuable cargo of tea and other goods, said to be worth £250,000. The Julia David was on a voyage from Havre to the Mediterranean. Upon the evidence, which was very conflicting, Sir R. Phillimore held that the Sarpedon was alone to blame for the collision, and decreed accordingly. The owners of the Sarpedon appealed, and the Court of Appeal has delivered judgment, reversing the decision of the Admiralty Division, and holding that the Julia David was alone to blame.

MR. DAVID JENKINS has given notice that he will call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the heavy rate levied by the Suez Canal Company nominally on account of pilotage, but the greater portion of which is said to be appropriated to defray the cost of buoys, beacons, lights, and other expenses necessary to the safe navigation of the canal that should be paid out of tonnage dues, and not from a sum levied as pilotage; and to move that such a charge being, in the opinion of Parliament, opposed to the spirit of the conditions laid down by the international commission which sat at Constantinople in 1873, limiting the tonnage dues to £10 per ton, with a maximum surtax of £4 per ton, Her Majesty's representatives at the company's board be instructed to use such means as are in their power to secure its reduction to the scale of pilotage actually paid by the company.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—A return has been issued by the Board of Trade of the number of ships ordered to be detained from the date when the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, came into operation, down to June 30, 1877. The total number of ships ordered to be detained on account of alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery was 104. Of these 101 were found on inspection to be unsafe, 2 were found safe, and in one case the survey was pending at the date of the return. The total number of alleged cases of overloading or improper loading was 27, and all these vessels were found on inspection to be unsafe.

NEW FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.—The present mail will be conveyed from Marseilles by the new steamer of the Messageries Maritimes, called the Yangtse, which was recently launched at the La Ciotat building-yard. This steamer is built on the model of the Djennah, excepting that the constructions on her upper deck are of mahogany instead of teak. She is commanded by Lieutenant Rupatel, formerly of the Sindh. The Yangtse has been put on the India and China line, to replace the Meikong, recently lost at Cape Guardafui.

A JAPANESE SHIP.—The Nigata Maru, Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. She has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably, and in any emergency were always ready to do their part. The Nigata Maru is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return to Japan.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South	665	Wright Bros. & Co.	Aug. —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co.	Aug. 15
Glenartney, s.s.	2,106	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. —
Fleurs Castle, s.s.	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Aug. —
Benarty, s.s.	1,750	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 13
Glenearn, s.s.	—	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 13
Radnorshire, s.s.	1,838	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 20

LIVERPOOL.

Deucalion, s.s. — Alfred Holt Aug. 17
Glaucus, s.s. — Alfred Holt Aug. 28
Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MAC- TAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERIFIABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).



BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.
Fares:—First Class, £28; Second Class, £14.
For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET, at 27, LEE PARK, BLACKHEATH, for Three Months, containing Ten good Rooms. Gardens, &c. Rent £4 4s. per week. Apply on the premises.

I. DE VIGAN,

IMPORTER OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE

ARTICLES,

41, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS

OSLER'S

GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS. ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON.—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. BIRMINGHAM.—Manufacture and Show Rooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

MAH (Chinese Nurse), wishing to return at once to China, OFFERS her SERVICES, in return for free passage. Well recommended. Address CAPTAIN, 18, London-terrace, London-fields, Richmond-road, Hackney.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label.

T. W. JACKSON, COMMISSION AGENT SAN FRANCISCO

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, \$500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Hong Kong, Hankow, Saigon, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Foochow, Hioogo, Bombay, Ningpo, Manila, Calcutta.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Fuzhou, Hong Kong, Kanton, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 30th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1863.

Capital, fully paid up... £3,000,000
Reserved fund... 800,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Niziere, Paris.

LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

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Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

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Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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